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## Last Barrier To Oil Talks Removed

Teheran, July 31. The last barriers to new British-Persian oil talks were reported cleared away tonight—less than 10 hours after Mr W. Averell Harriman arrived by air from London.

Hussien Fatemi, Persian Deputy Prime Minister, predicted at the end of a meeting of his Cabinet and the Joint Oil Board that the British negotiating committee headed by the Lord Privy Seal Mr Richard Stokes, would arrive in Teheran by the end of this week.

The meeting was held at Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's home this evening. Afterwards the Premier left for Saheb Gharanbeh Palace to have dinner with Mr Harriman and informally talk over final arrangements for the negotiations.

According to an informed source nothing remained but to notify the British that the way is cleared and to fix a time and place for renewing the oil talks slated a month and a half ago.

Fatemi told the Associated Press: "We are very optimistic. The Persian government had accepted Mr Stokes as head of the British negotiation delegation."

"Mr Harriman's sincere and friendly reports have brought results that have passed the most optimistic expectations."

### CHIEF OBSTACLE

United Nations, N.Y., July 31.

Top diplomatic sources in close contact with the Iranian oil negotiations said today that the greatest obstacle in the path of acceptance by Iran and Britain of the compromise formula suggested by President Truman's envoy, Mr W. Averell Harriman, was Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's reluctance to agree with the proposal that exploitation of oil be done by a British technical company working under the supervision of the Iranian national oil company.

Diplomats said the Harriman formula called for acceptance by Britain of the principle of nationalisation of the Iranian petroleum industry and creation of a working partnership between the former Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the new Iranian organisation.

Under the plan, as understood here, exploitation of oil would be done by a British technical working company working under charter for the Iranian outfit, while transport, distribution and marketing also would be carried out by the British corporation.

According to diplomats, Dr Mossadegh was prepared to accept British distribution and marketing but was reluctant to endorse the idea that oil production and refining would be carried on by an organised British company. They said Dr Mossadegh preferred that the Iranian hired individual British technicians—presumably all Anglo-Iranian employees who wish to remain—rejecting the idea of a British technical company on the grounds that it would bear too close a resemblance to the dispossessed Anglo-Iranian Company.

### COMPROMISE HOPES

Diplomats do not believe, however, that Dr Mossadegh's stand is threatening the success of the negotiations to be resumed soon between Iran and Britain with the expected dispatch of a British Cabinet mission to Teheran. They said some form of compromise was likely to be evolved since both parties obviously want to reach agreement. This belief was based on the assumption that both governments agree on the principle of Iran owning the oil and installations outright and whatever the Anglo-Iranian Company may do it would be in a nominally subsidiary capacity.

Under the Harriman formula, Anglo-Iranian would be paid off for installations and losses suffered through nationalisation by Iran setting aside 25 per cent of the net profits, as offered earlier. There was a possibility the percentage for Anglo-Iranian, through the subsidiary British Tanker Company Ltd. and sales organisations, would also register operational profits. That Mr Harriman's plan called for partnership between Iran and Britain was shown in a speech on Monday by the Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, in which Mr Morrison said Britain would seek a "kind of working arrangement or partnership in which we supply the knowledge and know-how and with the Persians man-

ing this thing in the interests of all."

It appears now that details of such a partnership, chiefly the status of technicians, would have to be worked out in Teheran between the two governments with Mr Harriman's assistance.—United Press.

## MORRISON FOR WASHINGTON

London, July 31.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, will visit Washington early in September for conversations with the US Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, and other American officials. It was learned here today. He will stay about a week.

The visit will fall between the Japanese peace treaty conference in San Francisco, due to end on September 8, and the North Atlantic Treaty session of the Council of Ministers on September 16 or 17.

Mr Morrison, it is understood, hopes to discuss the whole range of current foreign affairs problems with Mr Acheson and with the French Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

## Within Three Feet Of Death

Amherst, New Hampshire, July 31.

Mrs Earle Setzer, 54, narrowly escaped death when a 100-pound practice bomb dropped by the Air Force plunged through the roof of her house and passed through a bedroom and first floor hallway before burying itself in the ground.

Officials at Grenier Field said the bomb was dropped accidentally by a plane en route to a bombing range at New Boston yesterday. Mrs Setzer said she was within three feet of the spot where the bomb fell.—United Press.

## A Welcome Shower



A fine spray from the fire-hose makes four sailors on the deck of the cruiser Euryalus—off Abadan—forget the Persian heat. Shipmates crowd behind, eager for their turn.—London Express Service.

## India Wants Peace Treaty Rewritten

Washington, July 31.

Authoritative sources disclosed today that India has asked the United States to rewrite the proposed Japanese peace treaty to legalise the Russian possession of the strategic Kurile Islands off the coast of Asia and of southern Sakhalin.

Indications were that the United States will reject this request along with three others already publicised which were contained in a memorandum handed to the special Presidential representative, Mr John Foster Dulles, on Monday by the Indian Minister, Mr M. K. Kripalani.

The three other requests were: 1. Elimination of a treaty provision for United States trusteeship over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands. 2. A specific provision for the awarding of Formosa to China. 3. Abandonment of treaty stipulations for American bases on Japanese territory after the treaty.

At present, the treaty merely provides that "Japan renounces all right, title and claim" to the Kuriles and South Sakhalin, but does not say who should have them. While the Russians are actually in possession of the territory, the United States position as outlined some weeks ago by Mr Dulles is that the treaty should not "legalise the claims of countries which have signified their unwillingness to participate in the treaty."—United Press.

## Israel Elections

Tel-Aviv, July 31. Official returns tonight in the Israel general elections, which included nearly all the votes, gave Mapai 37.00 per cent and General Zionists 22.87 per cent of the votes.—Reuter.

# The Typhoon Expected To By-Pass Hongkong LATEST REPORT

Indications from the latest weather report issued by the Royal Observatory are the typhoon, "Louise," will by-pass the Colony 100 miles south-east this afternoon.

Although the Observatory would not commit themselves, it is believed that the Colony will escape the full force of the hurricane, although at half past twelve it was reported that winds of gale force are expected from the northeast later today, gradually veering to the east, with rain increasing.

Gale force winds have been reported within 150 miles of the centre; the winds close to the centre are unknown. Maximum gusts of 64 knots were reported at the Observatory at 11.15 this morning. A gust of 53 mph was registered at Kai Tak earlier.

Yesterday afternoon reconnaissance flights were carried out by R.A.F. aircraft from Kai Tak and by an American plane. They located the centre 300 miles south-east of the Colony at 3 p.m.

At 9 a.m. today the centre of the typhoon was about 150 miles south-south-east of the Colony and was moving west-north-west at 10 to 15 knots.

TYPHOON'S COURSE The typhoon was first detected to the east of the southern Philippines on July 27.

storm occurred as the outer edge of the typhoon, circled and began to affect the Colony. Thereafter the winds freshened gradually from the southwest and No. 7 signal (gale expected from the northeast) was hoisted at midnight.

The typhoon continued to move west-north-west at about 11 knots, the centre passing to the south of Prata at 2 a.m. A gale force is determined by an average speed of 39 mph and above.

Hurricane or typhoon winds have a speed of 74 mph and above.

## Petsche's Chances Said Slim

Paris, July 31.

M. Maurice Petsche, making his second attempt to form a new French Government, has little chance of success, observers here said today.

M. Petsche continued his separate interviews with anti-socialist party leaders, having abandoned the idea of getting all of them together at once. Tonight, the party leaders will tell him whether they will back him in his bid for the Premiership. He will communicate the result to the President of the French Republic, M. Vincent Auriol, either tonight or early tomorrow.

Observers believe that M. Petsche has a chance of uniting the Socialists, Popular Republicans, Radicals and other Centre parties. Socialist Party leaders, although willing to support him, are reluctant to join his Cabinet. As M. Petsche considers it essential that all non-Communist and non-Gaullist parties should join the Government, his hopes for success are not high.—Reuter.

## One Typhoon Victim

Manila, August 1.

The drowning of an 11-year-old boy who was caught by a wave and washed to sea early yesterday at San Fernando, La Union Province, is the only death reported thus far from the typhoon which struck Northern Luzon on Monday.

Ten other persons were injured.

Reports from the Northern Provinces indicated property loss and crop damages will be heavy.—Associated Press.

moved steadily west-north-west crossing north Luzon on July 30 entering the China Sea later that evening. The local typhoon signal No. 1 was hoisted at 10 a.m. on July 31.

Weather in Hongkong remained fine, but sultry until last evening when a thunder-

## Pravda Replies To Morrison

London, July 31.

The British Government tonight denounced Russia's lack of basic freedoms in a statement prepared for publication in Pravda, official Soviet Communist Party newspaper. Pravda promised to publish the British views in Moscow on Wednesday. It was scheduled to appear in Pravda alongside a reply by the newspaper.

The statement by Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison was released by the Foreign Office. It was the outgrowth of a challenge by Mr Morrison to Pravda to report statements by Western leaders criticising the Soviet Government. Together, the Morrison and Pravda statements constitute a debate on the democratic way of life and the East-West foreign policy differences.

The Soviet paper challenged the Western world to "accept a five-point programme if it really wants peace."

On the other hand, the Foreign Secretary said the Soviet people are unable to travel freely to western countries, the Soviet press and radio concealed many facts and views from the Soviet people and the western radio broadcasts are jammed by the Soviet government.

He said: "There is not that freedom of speech—free access to the knowledge of how the rest of the world likes and thinks which is essential to the understanding of each other."

### "DEEPLY MISTAKEN"

Pravda replied that Mr Morrison is "deeply mistaken." In no country is there such freedom of speech, freedom of the press or personal freedom, freedom of organisations for workers, farmers and intellectuals as in the Soviet Union.

Then it added, "In the USSR, the freedom of press and freedom of organisation do not exist for the enemies of the people or for landowners and capitalists overthrowing the revolution. Nor do they exist for incorrigible thieves, for subversive agents, terrorists and assassins sent in by foreign secret services."

"All these criminals from landowners and capitalists down to terrorists and thieves, assassins and subversive agents are out to restore capitalism in the USSR, to restore the exploitation of man and drown the country in the blood of workers and farmers. Prisons and labour camps exist for these gentlemen and for them only."

The Communist party newspaper criticised Mr Morrison for not mentioning the freedom from exploitation, from economic crisis, from unem-

ployment and from poverty. It said that each of these was of greater significance than the freedom of speech and the press.

Pravda denounced the British foreign policy position and that of the Western world in general.

The Soviet publication charged that the Anglo-Americans are "instigators of a new world war." Pravda said there "is not a grain of truth" in Mr Morrison's statement that Britain is interested only in peace and avoiding another war.

### FIVE QUESTIONS

The Soviet statement said if the British government is really for the preservation of peace, what about the following five questions:

1. "Why does it reject a five-power peace pact?"
2. "Why does it oppose a reduction of armaments of all great powers?"
3. "Why does it oppose the prohibition of atomic weapons?"
4. "Why does it persecute those who champion the cause of preservation of peace?"
5. "Why does it not ban war propaganda in Britain?"

Mr Morrison issued his challenge to Pravda to print his views in an address on June 13. He said, "I did so because I felt that 'while our papers were always ready to publish declarations by your leaders, British government spokesmen were not properly reported in your newspapers.'"

The Soviet newspaper accepted the challenge on condition that Pravda's reply be printed in the British press. The Foreign Office said that since Britain's press was free the Government could not guarantee that the reply would appear. However, several British newspapers carried Pravda's volunteering to run its reply if Mr Morrison's statement appeared in Moscow.

Mr Morrison handed his statement to a Pravda correspondent at the House of Commons last Monday for transmission to Moscow. The correspondent gave Pravda's reply to the Foreign Office this morning and said that both would appear in the paper on Wednesday.—United Press.

## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Treaty Complications

INDIA'S objections to important provisions or omissions of the proposed Japanese peace treaty, designed largely by the United States, achieve little beyond confirming India's infinite capacity for sitting on the fence. Variations deemed desirable in New Delhi are not yet vigorously pressed—for the moment they are ventured as "suggestions"—but had they come directly from the Kremlin they could scarcely fall more closely into line with Moscow's attitude on the points raised. What inference can correctly be drawn opens up a wide field for speculation, but it is clear enough that Indian thought is divorced from the realistic Western appraisal of the world situation. Much that is open to misgiving is contained in the draft treaty. But the point of attack, where there is room for conflict, is (in reverse of the Indian viewpoint) that it gives Japan too much, releases her too quickly from stringent controls, is too soft, too kind. It is far easier to sympathise with Italian protests against the Japanese treaty proposals than with India's. The Italians, who surrendered unconditionally in 1943 and then, to the best of their ability, came into the war on the Allied side, were given a peace treaty restricting their armed forces, which took away their empire and imposed all sorts of disabilities. The Japanese, six years ago regarded as barely human, are hailed as democratic stalwarts and are offered a treaty which puts no restrictions on rearmament and very little on anything else. Italy, moreover, is a member of the Atlantic Pact and has agreed to take her full share of the burden of Western defence. It is hardly astonishing that the Italians—who have always regarded their treaty as unjust in any case—should show their irritation. Efforts to rectify matters,

however, would present a serious problem. It is clearly idiotic that an Atlantic Pact country should have her military strength dangerously limited by Allied signatures. It is absurd that Trieste should remain indefinitely in suspense and obviously revision of the treaty is desirable. Unfortunately, there is one gigantic snag. Russia too is a signatory and it is impossible to believe that Stalin will ever consent to revision. The Allies are caught in a neat trap. The treaty remains in force until "modified in whole or in part by agreement between the Associated Powers and Italy." In the face of Stalin's certain refusal there is no legal way of changing it. The alternative is to denounce the treaty unilaterally and tear it quietly up. Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania have already done so with the military clauses of their peace treaties. Logically, there is nothing to stop Italy following their example. But it is a high moral price to pay. It would put the West undeniably in the wrong with Russia and destroy the case against her in the dispute about the satellite armies. It would strike another blow at the sanctity of treaties. It would undermine a little further the code of international behaviour in which, the Western world believes, peace must be based. It would make it hard for us to complain about Persia. It would, in fact, make it hard to complain about any treaty-breaking. The British, French and American Governments are trying to puzzle their way out of the complications now. And it is heavy task with far wider implications, because all our signatures are on dozens of documents alongside Russia's. At what exact stage does the world become so completely split that we feel justified in ignoring the Soviet signature when it suits us?



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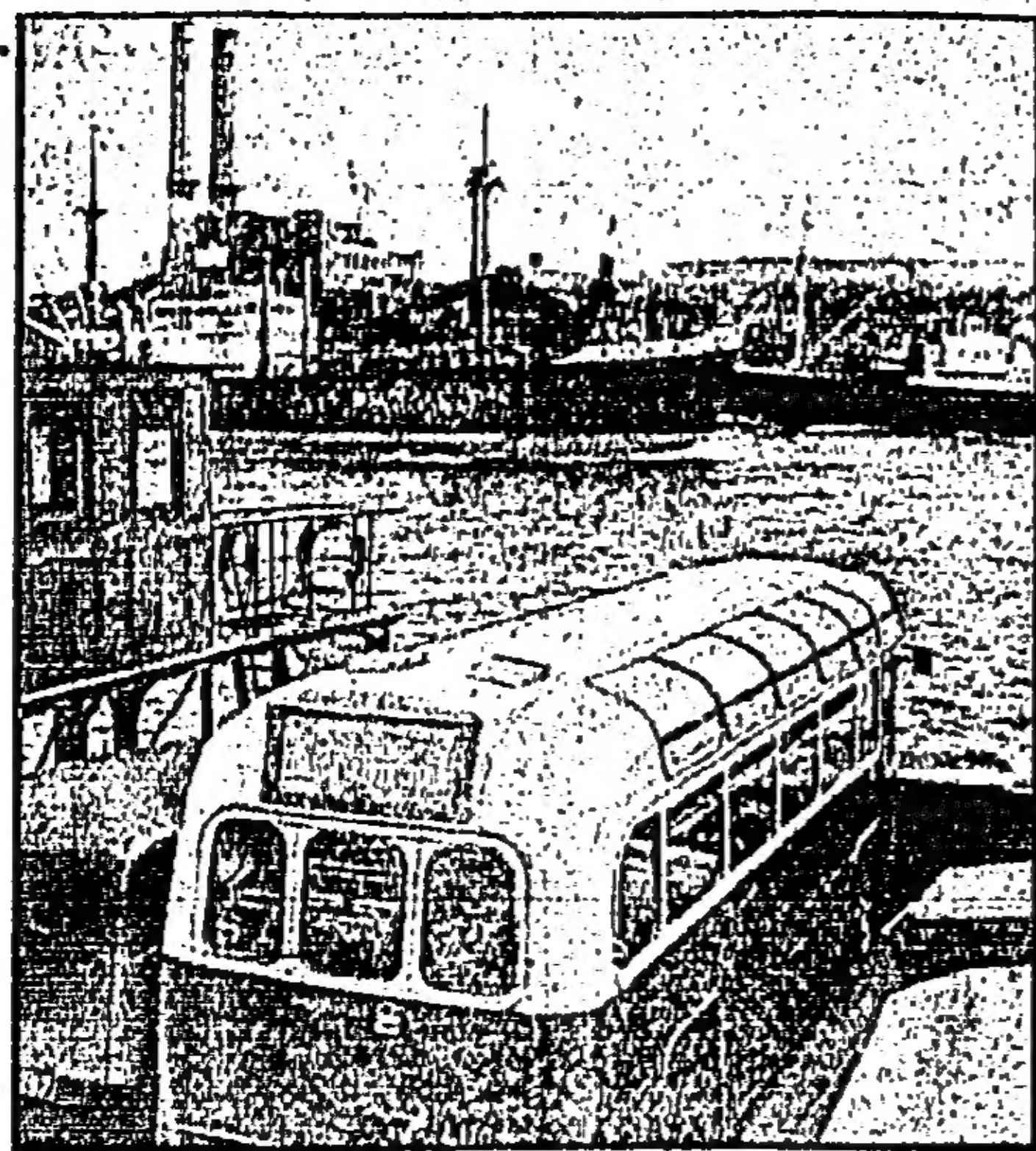
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## All Aboard—By London Bus



All aboard—but you keep your seat in the bus. It is all part of London's new river tour. The bus drives on to Woolwich Ferry and crosses the Thames to the south bank.—London Express Service.

## Secret Sites For Storing American Atomic Weapons

Washington, July 31.

The building of new secret sites for atomic weapon storage, the expenditure of huge sums on developing atomic energy and stepped up output of fissionable materials were disclosed here today.

The developments were made known with the publication of the United States Atomic Energy Commission's half-yearly report to Congress.

Word of the new storage sites came at a news conference dealing with the report.

The attention of Mr. Gordon Dean, Chairman of the Commission, was drawn to the report's statement that the "development of new facilities for weapons purposes proceeded and announcements were made of some of the sites."

Mr. Dean said that the location of sites for "production" had already been announced, but added: "We do not announce where we store our bombs."

The United States has spent \$4,900 million on developing atomic energy, the conference was told.

The Commission, it was added, still had \$1,400 million in appropriated funds which it had not spent and it had asked Congress for \$1,200 million more for the current fiscal year.

The report itself said that the increased output of fissionable materials in the first half of 1951 was part of a "very large" expansion of the production capacity.

### FAST PRODUCTION

Construction and equipment counted for nearly three-quarters of the more than \$2,000 million appropriated for atomic energy purposes in the fiscal year just ended, it added.

The disclosure about new storage sites led to unofficial speculation that the Commission might be making bombs so fast that new storage spaces were needed.

There was no confirmation. So far as is known all finished atomic weapons have been stored at secret places in the United States since the first three bombs were produced in 1945.

Air transport could take them overseas if a sudden need arises. For the last two or three years there have been official and unofficial reports showing a substantial increase in weapon production.—Reuter.

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## Italian Parliament In Uproar As Gasperi Presents Programme OUTBURSTS BY REDS

Rome, July 31.

The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, today formally presented his new Government in the Senate and the Chamber amid yells and hoots from the Communist benches.

In a policy statement the 70-year-old Christian Democrat Premier stressed eight main points in the programme for his seventh successive Cabinet. These points were: 1.—Deeper participation in the Atlantic Pact. 2.—Insistence on a revision of the Italian peace treaty.

3.—Pressure for the return of Trieste to Italy.

4.—Stability of the lira.

5.—Rapid attainment of anti-Fascist laws.

6.—Streamlining of Government machinery.

7.—Continuation of economic development despite rearmament; and

8.—Action to stop "continuous defamation of the Government" by the Communist Press.

Indicating that the new Cabinet, again all Christian Democrats but for two Republican portfolios, will work on the same essential lines as the last, the Premier said, of the Atlantic Pact: "We must consolidate, develop and deepen this alliance, which associates our country to the destiny of European and overseas democracy."

### TREATY REVISION

He said that war-ravaged Italy had done perhaps more than any other people in relative contributions to the Atlantic system.

Signor de Gasperi stated that it was "also in the interests of Atlantic solidarity" that he intended to press for a revision of the peace treaty and the return to Italy of the Free Territory of Trieste.

Declaring that "Atlantic coherence" was already implied by the Russian veto on Italy's entry into the United Nations, he continued: "The intrinsic logic of the Atlantic alliance and international co-operation must lead us to the disappearance of a treaty conceived and imposed as a sanction of war."

"We note with satisfaction that this point of view is making progress with the Allies," Signor de Gasperi said, "that friendship with Yugoslavia, sharing Trieste's Military Government with the Anglo-Americans, was a factor for peace and common security, but added: "Italy can leave no doubts about her rights as a nation."

### REDS PROTEST

The Premier, whose voice was frequently drowned in an uproar as enraged Communist Senators and deputies sprang shouting to their feet and banging their desks, strongly reaffirmed the stability of the lira as the basis for Italy's economic policy.

He urged the Senate to speed the debate on a draft law designed to put teeth in a clause of the Constitution banning the resurgence of Fascism in any form.

The Premier said that every effort would be made to speed up the country's lumbering Government machinery. Parliament now has a backlog of 298 draft laws awaiting debate.

He stressed that economic and social development would continue in spite of the added rearmament efforts.

Besides a continuation of the vast land reform in the south, he mentioned plans to spend 160 billion lire for railway reconstruction and the renewal of rolling stock.

He also announced agreement on a plan to mechanize Italian agriculture.

### PRESS LAW

Signor de Gasperi's voice was lost in tumult as he announced the drafting of a Press law to stop "the continuous defamation of a democratic regime" by extremist newspapers, especially Communist.

This should not be confused with the liberty to criticize, which was guaranteed by the Constitution, he said.

He argued that past experience showed that continuous defamation of a defenceless State eventually resulted in

"diminishing the authority of the State and impelling it towards systems which are negations of the method of liberty."

There was much less uproar in the Chamber when Signor de Gasperi read his statement for the second time, than in the Senate. Both Houses of Parliament will tomorrow open their political debate, which is expected to close with a vote of confidence this week or early next week.

Jeers and shouts of "His master's voice" came from left-wing Senators as Signor de Gasperi thanked the United States for aid to Italy.—Reuter.

## Fortune On Trees

Somewhere in Korea, July 31.

There is \$1,000,000 growing on trees in Korea.

At least that is what Major E. H. Anderson, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, acting commanding officer of the 25th Canadian Field Ambulance, believes.

Major Anderson said wounded North Koreans and Chinese were being brought into his field stations on a type of tree leaf on their injuries which seemed to have healing power. "I would like to get hold of that leaf," Major Anderson said. "It's amazing—the wounds are always clean and sweet under the filthy bandages."

"There's \$1,000,000 in it for a smart pharmacist," he said.—United Press.

## Strike Of Civil Servants Enters Its Second Day

Damascus, July 31.

Syria's 20,000 Government employees today entered the second day of their lightning strike, demanding wage increases. All official and commercial business was interrupted.

The Parliamentary Legal-Financial Committee called upon the civil servants to resume work.

The Committee, which is studying the apportionment of 11 million Syrian pounds (about £1,750,000) towards

wage increases, said that it was convinced of the justice of the employees' claims and promised a speedy solution to the problem.

Earlier today the employees' Strike Committee announced that the strike would continue until their demands were met without further delay.

Meanwhile, Syria's Ministerial crisis remained fluid as the Prime Minister, Khaled El Azem Bey, would neither confirm nor deny reports of his resignation.

Observers said, however, that it was clear that Azem Bey was convinced that his Government had lost support in Parliament and was unable to continue in power.

Meanwhile, the Syrian President, Hishem El Atassi Pasha, has pressed Azem Bey to reform his Government with the help of the Populists, the party holding the largest number of seats in Parliament.

The Populists are still adamant and hoping to assume power themselves. They muster 64 seats in the 114-seat House.

They gave a vote of confidence to Azem Bey's Government last March because of the critical Syrian-Israeli border situation.

Fares El Khouri, veteran Syrian statesman, and previously Syria's chief delegate to the United Nations, was received here officially today on his return from Geneva.

In Geneva, El Khouri had represented Syria on the International Law Commission. El Khouri had represented Syria at the United Nations since it was formed and was recently replaced by Dr. Fair Zaiduddin.—Reuter.

## What Would The Neighbours Say!

Long Beach, Cal., July 31.

Manufacturer Ernest Haneline, 43, chased a half-nude burglar from his home, but modestly forced him to let the culprit escape.

The would-be robber wore only a shirt. Haneline, because of the heat, had been sleeping entirely in the nude.

He called the police who later arrested William Nielson, 21. Nielson allegedly admitted breaking into the manufacturer's home.—United Press.

## Isolationist Plans On Troops Issue

Washington, July 31.

A New York Republican Congressman told reporters today that he had strong support within his party for a new move to limit the foreign use of United States troops.

Representative Frederic Coudert said that he expected "full support of the Republican Policy Committee" for an amendment to the 1952 Military Appropriation Bill to require Congressional approval before troops could be sent abroad.

The Bill is to be considered by the House of Representatives next year.

Mr. Coudert said that the amendment was necessary because of the announced plans to station 400,000 American troops in Western Europe by the end of this year.

This, he said, was double the number that Congress was told in February would be sent to Europe as part of General Dwight Eisenhower's Atlantic Pact forces.

The House of Representatives has had no opportunity to vote on troops limitation proposals, although the Senate debated the proposition fully early this year.

Asserting that the Senate indirectly approved the use of six divisions of 200,000 troops earlier this year, Mr. Coudert said: "If six divisions can mean 200,000 troops in February but 400,000 in July, then they can mean any number at any time the military authorities may choose."

"Marshall-size divisions are evidently in accordance, to be made small when courting public approval of commitments but to be expanded to any desired size when the troops begin to move."—Reuter.

## West German Steel Plants Have To Close

Hagen, Westphalia, July 31.

The West German Steel Casting Federation announced today that some 50 to 60 steel casting plants had closed down because of "catastrophic" fuel allocations.

A Federation spokesman said here that 50 more plants would have to stop production unless coal and coke deliveries were increased.

The plants which have already closed are small and medium-sized factories.

Economic experts considered that new allocations at the beginning of next month might allow the plants to reopen.

Raw material shortages contributed to the difficulties, but not to the same extent as the fuel shortage.

The Federation spokesman said that the steel casting industry had received only 28 per cent of the June allocation of coal and coke.

The Federation said that British and Portuguese competition was being sharply felt.—Reuter.

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# AGREEMENT ON SPANISH BASES WAS NOT RIGHT

—Says Lord Chancellor

London, July 31.

The British Government said tonight that it had not the "smallest grievance" because the United States thought it right to make an agreement with the Franco Government for bases in Spain.

Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, said this in a House of Lords debate on foreign policy. "But frankly we did not think it was right," he added.

The Government did not think the military advantage outweighed the political disadvantage.

Nothing was more likely to encourage the Communists than dealing with the Fascists such as this would appear to be, he said.

Considering the position of Europe it was a complete failure to separate military from political considerations as they were separate things.

Anything which encouraged the Communists and made it probable that they would recruit from non-Communist parties in Europe was a misfortune.

But he stressed that the United States was perfectly free to make whatever arrangements they liked just as the British were.

Lord Templewood, British Ambassador to Spain during the war, urged talks between Britain, the United States, France and Italy on the whole Spanish question.

He said they could agree among themselves on the type of government they wanted in Spain and then determine what to do to achieve their aim. It was vital to avoid a rift between British and American policy.

## ABSURD UNTRUTH

He suggested that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, should try to arrive at a common policy on Spain when he went to the United States in September to sign the Japanese peace treaty.

One of the things they could discuss for instance, were reports in Spain that the present line of Western defence was untenable and that in any war with the Soviets it would be necessary to fall back on a line based on the Pyrenees, the Alps and the Apennines.

This was the kind of dangerous statement that ought to be at once repudiated if the morale of French and Scandinavian allies was not to be destroyed, he said.

Lord Jowitt said it was ridiculous to say that the Americans would relinquish all help to Europe and resist behind the Pyrenees.

He thought Lord Templewood's idea of a limited con-

ference of selected members of Atlantic Pact powers would do more harm than good.

## KOREA ARMISTICE

Lord Salisbury, Conservative leader in the House of Lords, asked for any information about the line to be fixed for an armistice in Korea.

He was doubtful about the proposal that all foreign forces should be evacuated.

Lord Jowitt said that the British Government had the most complete confidence in General Matthew B. Ridgway and left the full limitation of the line to his wisdom. The line they thought of drawing was always obviously in the neighbourhood of the 38th Parallel though not precisely on the line.

Lord Salisbury said that a violent anti-British propaganda campaign had been started in Egypt. The Egyptians had embarked on a policy which could only be described as twisting the facts.

He suggested that the Government had allowed the situation to drift. The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, had in one sentence last night (in replying to a House of Commons debate on foreign affairs) revealed the real reason behind the "submissiveness" of the British Government.

## "SUPINE ATTITUDE"

He had said that if the Government tried to treat Egypt roughly, it would have had a bad effect throughout the Moslem world.

"That is a good example of what I might call 'You must not say too much' mentality," Lord Salisbury said. It showed a total misunderstanding of the basic principles of foreign policy.

Two explanations of the "supine attitude" of the Government in recent months were: First, it was afraid that any firm action would increase the danger of war—but experience showed that the danger of peace arose from an over-facile attitude. Second, the Government was partly influenced by purely domestic party politics.

Lord Jowitt, replying, said that the Egyptian problem was no longer a bilateral matter between Egypt and Britain. It was fundamental to the peace of the world and the defence of Western Europe and the Middle East.

It was satisfactory that Britain had received assurances that incidents such as that to the British merchantman Empire Roach would not be repeated. This matter was coming up before the Security Council tomorrow. "We are in the closest touch with the United States and other governments," he said. "We shall not take any strong measures save after close consultation with our Allies who are affected in the same way."

Saying he hoped reason would still prevail in the negotiations with Egypt, Lord Jowitt said, "There is no divergence of interest. The independence and integrity of Egypt is the close concern of Britain and we shall do everything we can to bring that about."—Reuter.

## BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Disruption of mails has interfered with the regular supply of these puzzles from London. We regret this temporary stoppage, and hope to resume publication of this popular feature as soon as possible.

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:** Across: 3. Beamish, 8. Diadem, 9. Dinosaur, 11. Operator, 12. Bow, 13. Oboe, 15. Style, 19. Apex, 22. Displeased, 24. Implore, 25. Reveal, 26. Silenced. Down: 1. Idol, 2. Haven, 3. Bedaba, 4. Emil, 5. Moor, 6. Reason, 7. Hurtle, 10. Nasty, 14. Ether, 15. Elapsed, 16. Varies, 17. Compel, 20. Arpen, 21. Addle, 22. Down, 23. Bere.

It's not often you see a queen eyeing her stepdaughter like this...



Palace close-up from Teheran. . . In a cool room, with a cool drink is Shahnaz, daughter of Persia's Shah by his first wife—Farouk's sister Fawzia. That marriage was dissolved. Sharing a chair with her stepdaughter—and taking a sideways peek—is the Empress Soraya. Before her Arabian Nights wedding, a few months ago, she was 19-year-old Soraya Esfandiari. The Shah's new consort is slim, elegant, poised. This is her first picture with Shahnaz, who returned to Teheran this month from school in Switzerland.—London Express Service.

# Warsaw Political Trial Beginning Of Major Purge?

Warsaw, July 31.

A week after Viacheslav Molotov left Warsaw, the Polish Communist Government staged the biggest political trial in post-war Poland.

The purpose of the Soviet Vice-Premier's sudden visit to Warsaw and the meaning of his truculent words about Titoism are becoming clear.

## Britain Short Of Scientists

London, July 31.

Britain faces a serious shortage of scientists, the Government's official advisers warned today. The advisory report of the Council on Scientific Policy, published today, said that the rearmament programme would make heavy demands for physicists, chemists and engineers.

If all the plans to develop the under-developed areas of a world were realised, Britain could not meet the demands for scientific manpower without damaging other commitments.

The Council's Committee on Atomic Energy for civilian uses reported a reasonable prospect that atomic power could be developed on a large scale. Its ultimate cost would not be much different from power derived from coal.

But it was likely to take at least a generation to develop atomic power stations which could contribute substantially to the country's power resources.—Reuter.

## Menzies' Appeal To Australians

Sydney, July 31.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, appealed to the nation tonight to increase production to meet a threat "as grievous as any danger we have looked at short of war."

Mr. Menzies told the final meeting of a two-day conference to combat inflation that Australia must build strength, slash coal shortages and "deny ourselves all luxuries and trivials" in a productive drive.

He recalled saying that two Australians could do the work of three men in a crisis. "All right, let us get away from this conference and determine that we will," he said.

He added that a 10 per cent increase in effort would expand the nation to an extent unparalleled in history.—United Press.

## GIANT REFINERY IN HAMPSHIRE

Southampton, July 31.

Britain's newest oil refinery, the largest in Europe when in full operation, will be opened by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, on September 14.

It will be capable of producing about a million gallons of high quality motor spirit a day.—Reuter.

## Having Woman Trouble

Adelaide, July 31.

Latvian Julius Drafuss, 17-stone and six-feet-plus, complained to the Police that his wife, mother-in-law, three step-daughters, step-sister-in-law and her twin 21-year-old daughters were ruining his life and upsetting his financial plans.

They are all living with him in a converted stable, he said. He wanted to extend it but by the time he fed the women he had no money left.

The Police decided that there was nothing they could do for Drafuss.—Reuter.

## Explorer Ran Into A War

Cairo, July 31.

Wendell Phillips, an American explorer just returned from South Arabia, left by plane for New York today after a trip that took him to a tribal war in the desert.

Phillips said a battle was raging between warriors of the Belhan State and tribesmen of Marib, ancient capital of the Queen of Sheba.

His expedition penetrated the little-known province of Belhan and cut across sand dune country until it reached Sheba's ancient capital 110 miles east of Sana. It was from there that the Queen trekked north to meet King Solomon.

Phillips said he found temples of great archaeological importance, the foremost of which was the Temple of Moon Worship with a colossal column rising 30 feet above the sand. He found art objects showing the influence of the Greeks as well as of the Babylonians.—United Press.

## EASTERN ATLANTIC COMMAND

London, July 31.

A new United States Command will come into official existence in London tomorrow when Rear-Admiral Walter F. Boone will formally assume the title of Commander in the Eastern Atlantic at the American Naval Headquarters here.

The new Command has been set up to handle American naval functions and responsibilities in Britain and the Eastern Atlantic following the moving of Admiral Robert B. Carney's Headquarters from London to Naples.

Admiral Carney, recently named Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Southern Europe—an Atlantic Pact post—will remain the overall Commander of the American Navy in this part of the world.

He retains the title of Commander-in-Chief, United States naval forces, Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The forces to be maintained under the new command include the Northern European Task Force, a utility air transport squadron based at Hendon, just outside London, and shore-based air groups supporting the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Boone will have general United States naval responsibility in the United Kingdom area, part of North Africa and the sea areas of the Eastern Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ONLY MAJESTIC AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

BY POPULAR REQUEST!



OPENS TO-MORROW ! "BELLE OF OLD MEXICO" IN TRUCOLOR!

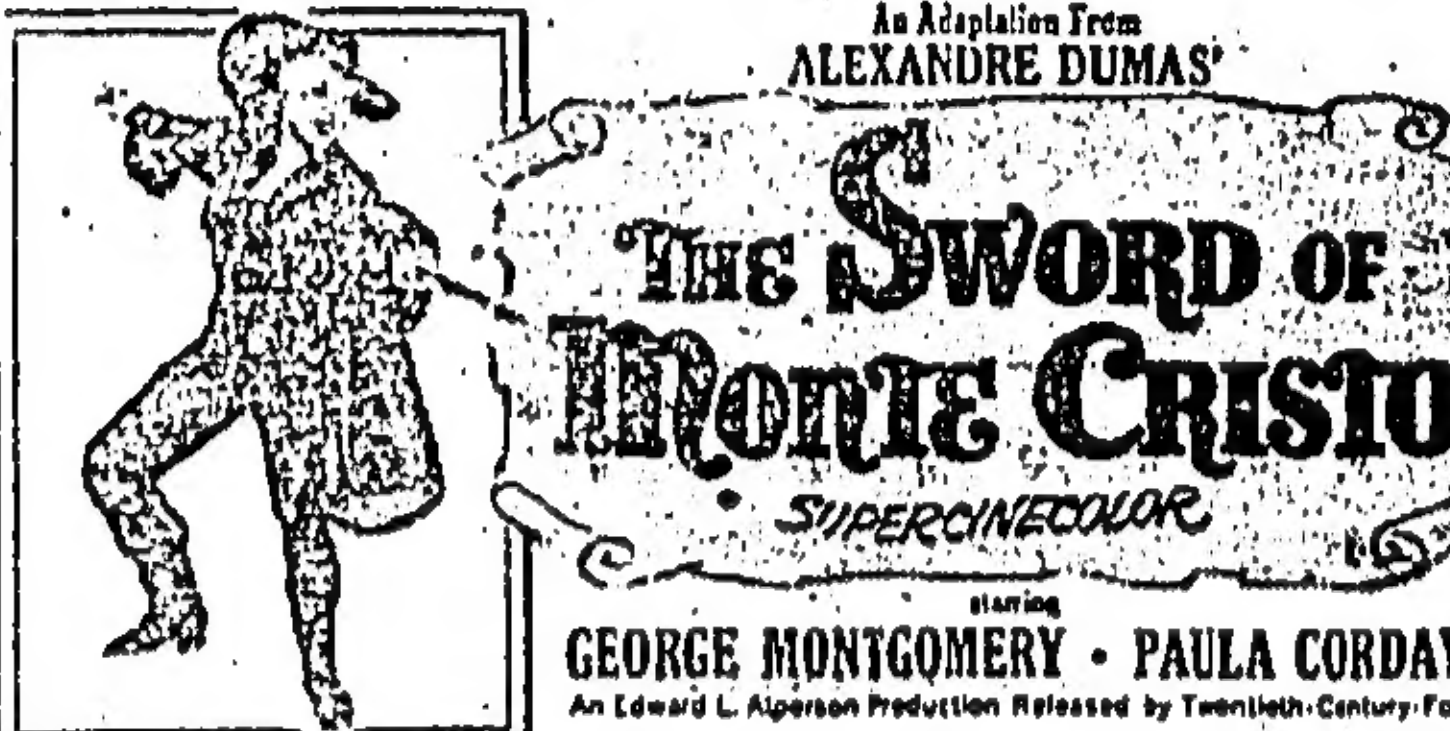
TO-DAY ONLY QUEENS AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



OPENS TO-MORROW ! M-G-M presents "PAGAN LOVE SONG" In Technicolor ALSO: "THE M-G-M STORY"



FINAL SHOWING AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



★ COMMENCING TO-MORROW ★



SHOWING TO-DAY LIBERTY AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

REPEAT BY REQUEST!

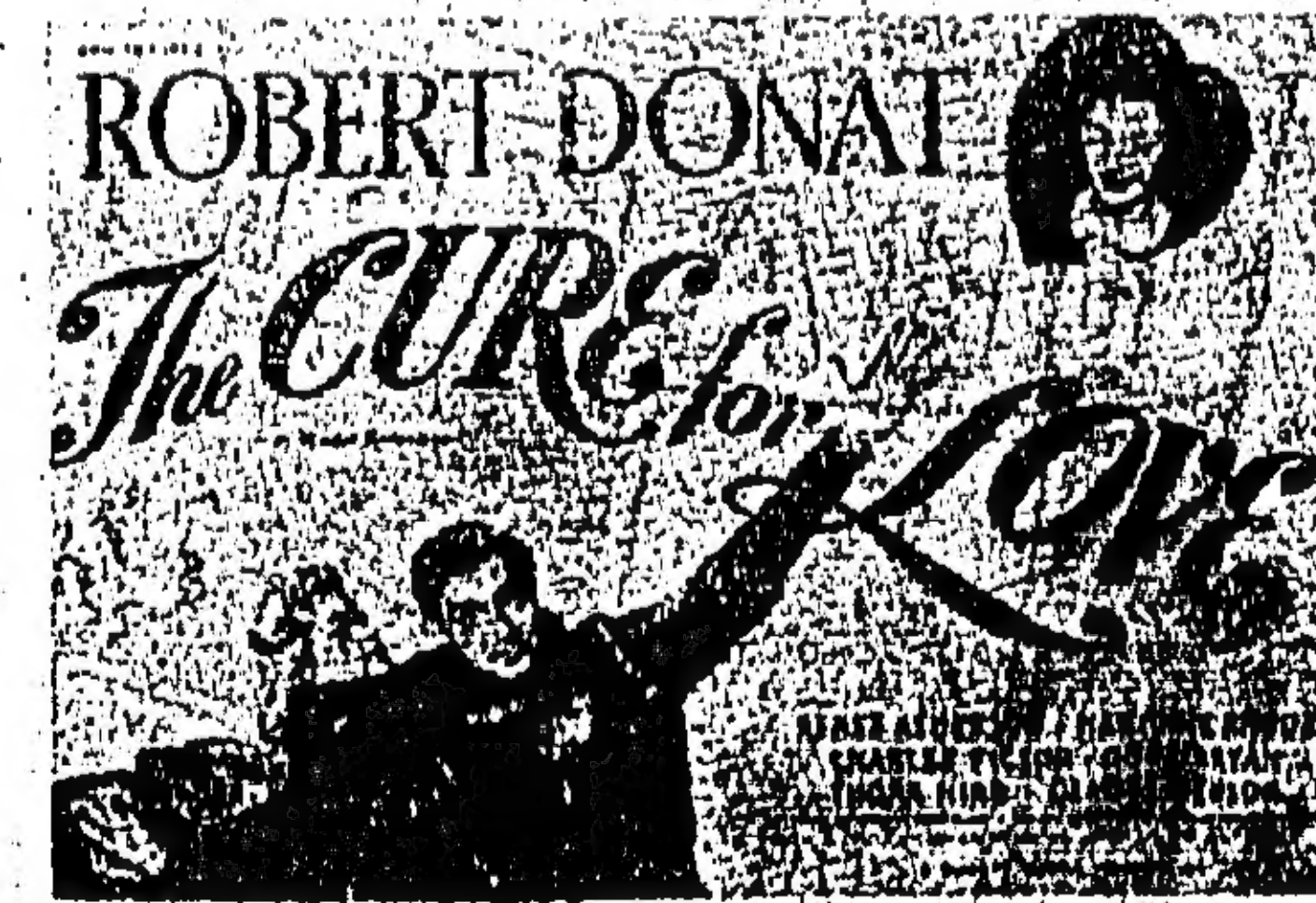


ALSO: LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWSREEL

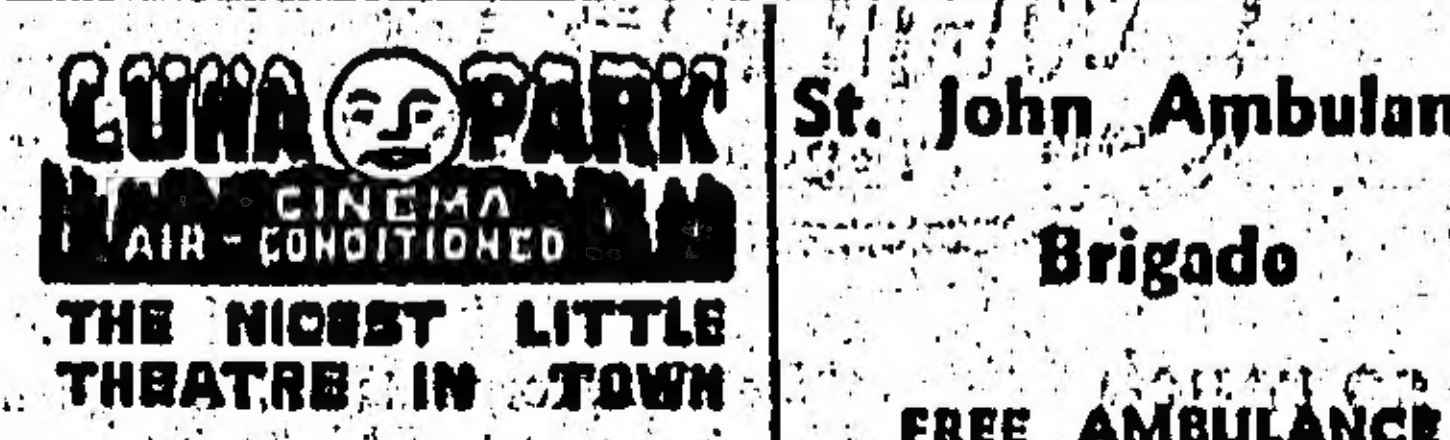
★ NEXT CHANGE ★

"BARBER of SEVILLE"

TO-DAY ONLY ALHAMBRA AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



OPENS TO-MORROW ! "PAGAN LOVE SONG" In Technicolor



TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"A Chinese Picture" IN MANDARIN DIALOGUE

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## NEW STOCKS OF

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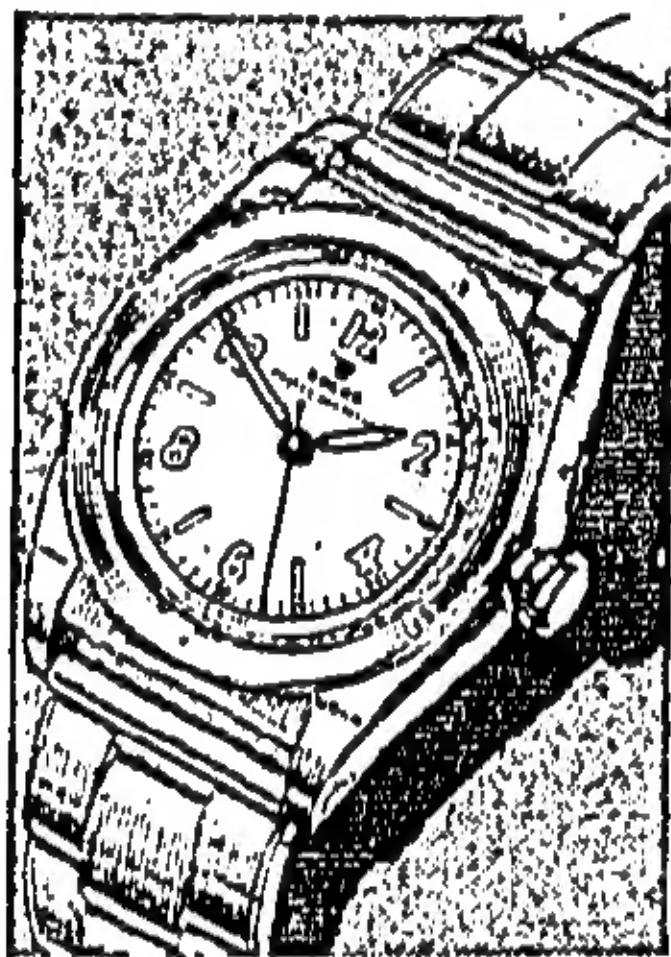
knitting wools

3 & 4 PLY FINGERING  
SUPER WHEELING  
NIMLANA  
FUZZY WUZZYTAPESTRY WOOLS (all colours)  
in SKEINS or HANKSHAND TINTED  
TAPESTRY SCREENSLane, Crawford's  
(LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.)A lifetime of  
telling time.

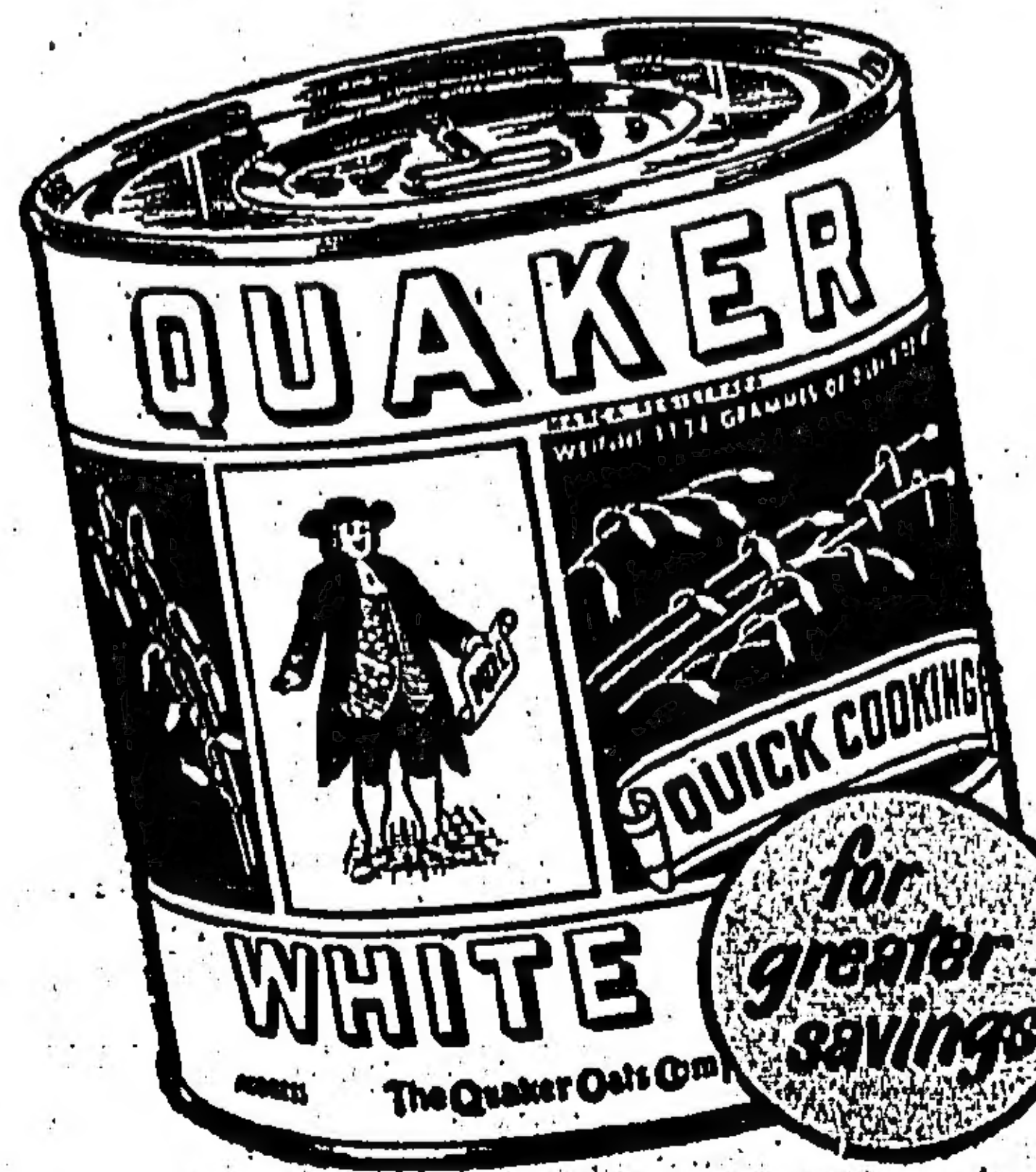
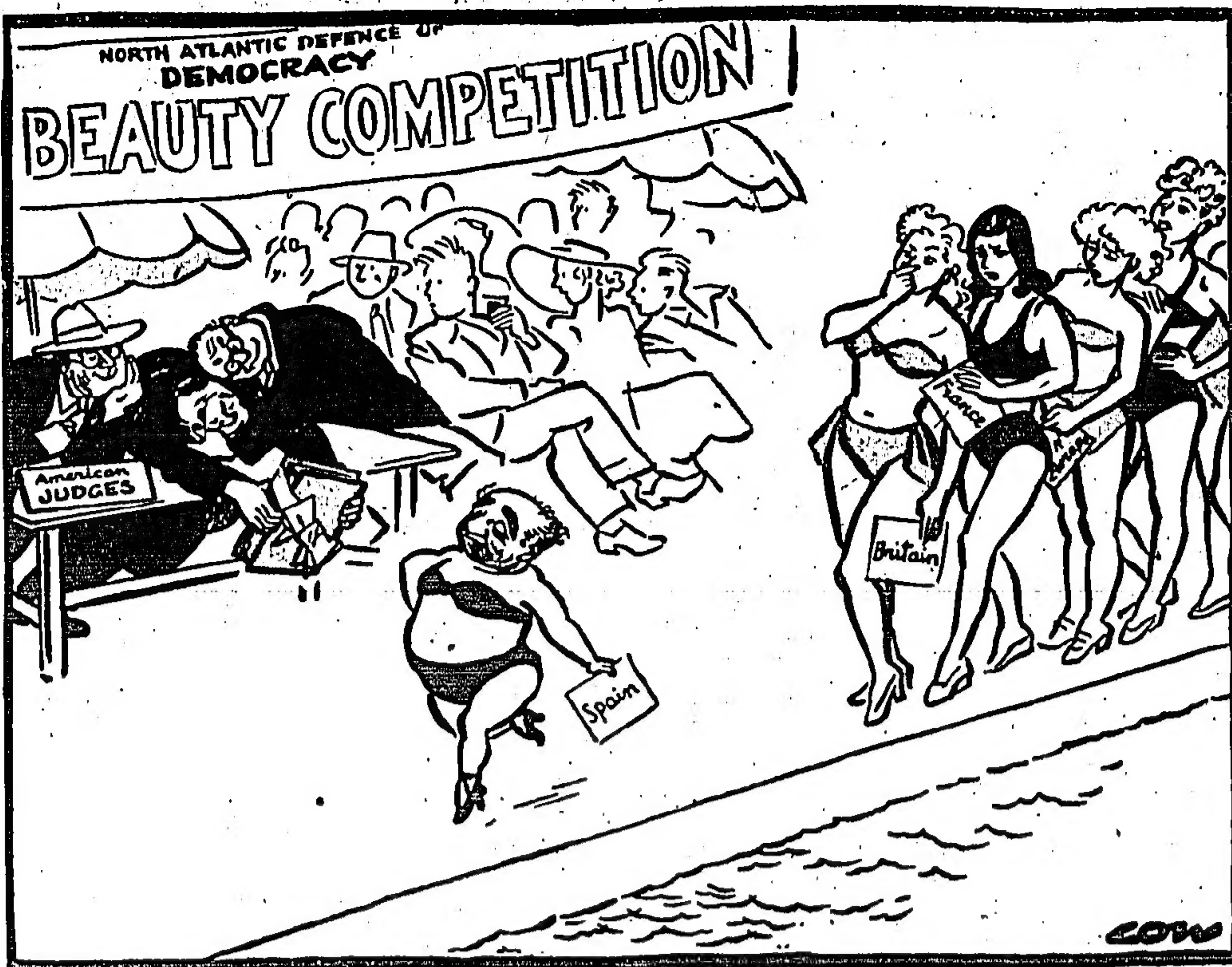
Most watches today aren't built to last as long as they might. There are exceptions—one outstanding one is a Rolex wrist-watch. Those delicate parts—an ordinary timepiece would hold 100,000 of a certain screw used—are tooled with such precision, set in place with such skill, that

a Rolex can, and will, last a lifetime—and a lifetime after that. But the excellence of the manufacture can claim only part of the kudos; much is owed, in a waterproof Rolex, to the Oyster case. Designed by Rolex especially to protect a Rolex movement, the Oyster case was, and still is, the foremost waterproof case in the world.

Kudos, too, to the self-winding mechanism in the Rolex Oyster Perpetual. The even tension on the automatically wound mainspring helps to maintain the split-second accuracy that makes a Rolex—any Rolex—the purchase of a lifetime, for a lifetime.



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BIG TIN!so much  
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at so little  
cost!Get Quaker Oats in the big tin  
and get twice the quantity for  
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::: Serve your family Quaker  
Oats and save money, too!

HEAT-WAVE FRIVOLITY

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Sitting on the  
Fence.... by

NATHANIEL GUBBINS

MR BLOODSUCKER, the income tax inspector, has made a decision which will shake the dustbin world to its foundations.

He has sent notices to 70 Ipswich dustmen requiring them to make a return of the money they have earned selling old clothes, kitchen utensils, and other choice pickings found in dustbins, to local dealers.

★ ★ ★

It scarcely needs the imagination of a poet to reconstruct the scene in 70 little homes when the income tax forms arrived.

"What's it all about, George?" "Ow should I know?" "Are you going to prison for it?" "Shut your trap, will you?" The pens with the crossed ribs gripped tightly in brawny hands shaking with fury, the blobs, the spilled ink, the burned suppers, the frightened children crying in corners as fearful omens split the air and kitchen chairs are hurled through windows.

★ ★ ★

If the dustmen think this is the worst that can happen to them, they don't know their Bloodsucker.

The Inland Revenue can demand returns of income at least six years back, and the dustmen may soon be faced with questions like this:

In March 1948 you sold a moth-eaten pair of trousers, stained by tea leaves and eardrum oil. What were you paid for them?

How much did you accept for a kettle with no handle, two broken cups, and a pair of impoverished false teeth sold to a dealer in November 1947?

## Friendly call

"Any woman who has an hour to spare should visit a lonely old Summerhill."

GOOD afternoon, Mrs Smith.

Afternoon.

May I come in?

What for?

Just for a chat.

What about?

Nothing in particular.

I've no time to talk about nothing.

Do you live alone?

What's that to you?

I was only asking.

Why?

I thought you might need a friend.

Meaning you?

Perhaps.

No thanks.

Do you manage all right with the housework?

That's my business.

I thought it might be difficult at your age.

What's wrong with my on the Persian Air Force age?

Nothing. Then why mention it?

I'm sorry, but I thought I might help.

Help with what?

Well, with the cooking.

Poking your long nose into my kitchen?

My nose isn't very long.

It's longer than a ferret's.

You snooping for the Government?

Certainly not.

You're a liar.

You're very rude.

I wish I had a dog.

Are you lonely for a dog?

I'll get you one.

I want a dog to bite your ugly head off.

I see.

You dirty, rotten spy.

Persia in arms

SO much interest has been aroused by the publication here of conditions in the Persian Armed Forces by my unreliable naval and military correspondents, that a report

Training in the Persian Air Force is strictly limited by shortage of aircraft, lack of qualified crews and the refusal of so-called pilots to

fly anywhere without a dancing girl beside them.

Out-of-date Royal Air Force slang has recently become the rage in the Persian Air Force, though the phrases have different meanings.

For instance, "a piece of cake" does not mean an easy mission, as they never fly anywhere. It means an exceptionally beautiful girl.

"Bang" means a promising date, and "a wizard prang" a kiss in the dark.

Silver lining

TOM GIBSON, a gardener of Kingswear, Devon, has claimed damages because he

punched on the nose by a French fisherman.

His true I cannot smell the roses, the lilies of the valley.

His also true I cannot smell the cecid in our alley.

I cannot sniff the hyacinth, nor smell the new cut hay.

The reeking cabbage in the pot, the soap on washing day.

In spring I cannot smell the grass, the blossom on the trees.

Nor all my starved, emaciated breast with scented summer breeze.

But I can walk in Billingsgate and fill my hungry nose

With draughts of strong fish-laden air as sweet as any rose.

If I can't smell the good, red earth, the saltiness of the sea.

Then I can't smell the garbage heap—and thank the gods that be.

(London Express Service)

U.S. WON'T 'MAKE WHOOPEE'  
OVER PEACE IN KOREABy RODNEY  
CAMPBELL

NEW YORK. THE peace talks at Kaesong continue, and the world waits for their outcome in a strange "no-man's land" of suspense.

Naturally enough—considering their losses in Korea—the American people find themselves in the front line of this suspense front.

Odd's enough, the average American does not seem all that excited about what is going on at Kaesong. Outwardly, at any rate, the average American is so calm that one feels like going up to him and asking him whether or not he knows that there's a war nearly off.

Over here there is no talk of V.K. Day. In the words of one magazine, "No blowing of factory whistles, no kissing of pretty girls in the streets."

The only sign of gaiety, in fact, seems to have been a Masonic convention, in which scores of "nobles" dressed up as Arabs had a wonderful time away from their loving wives,

prancing up and down Broadway on brown-grey steeds or converted M.G.s—and I didn't hear one of them say "Kaesong."

The New York Mirror has told its 1,000,000 readers that it can't see the point of any fuss and bother.

"Korea should be called the war of the status-quo-ante-bellum," read its Kaesong editorial, "or the war-of-things-as-they-were-before-the-shooting-started."

The Daily News, which sells to more than 2,000,000, pictured a certain "Mr. A. Pease-ment," complete with umbrella, knocking on the Kaesong door and singing, "Will you be acquainted with me?"

The Journal-American produced the story of a soldier killed in action in Korea. "He wouldn't have liked a settlement at the 38th Parallel—it was certainly not what he gave his life for," it said.

On the opposite tack, the New York Post quoted a father as saying that his son would not have fought in the Korean war if peace was established at the 38th Parallel.

No paper disagreed with Truman's point that if Korea had happened to Hitler before he grew so strong there might have been no World War II.

Peering behind the headlines, and beyond the first ripples of next year's election campaign, the average American appears to have come to important conclusions about the Kaesong peace talks.

First—he has decided that the talks are no victory, but that they are no defeat either. Certainly it is the first time America has had to call off a half-won war.

But then the Korean war has been (and still is) a fun-thing kind of war. A war something like the Berlin blockade—part of a worldwide "war"

D-DAY at  
Hans Crescent

By E. B. TIMOTHY

LONDON, July 27.

HANS CRESCENT is unique! No other hostel for Colonial students in London is so daintily furnished or provides such amenities as a modern library, a theatre, etc. It is the ideal hostel. And recently Hans Crescent became known as the first hostel where Colonial students have successfully staged a "stay-in strike."

The British Council has taken no action against the students living there—rent-free, if without services—and without the Council's consent. I found many Colonial students rejoicing over what they described to me as the "British Council's defeat."

But is it a defeat? August 1 is the date when the new students from the Colonies are expected to take up residence at Hans Crescent. That will be the real D-Day.

Meanwhile, the argument continues: what is to be done about accommodation for Colonial students in this country? The problem is of such importance and interest, that the Daily Telegraph one day this week carried three letters on this one theme. Various measures aimed at solving the problem have been put forward. One correspondent has suggested that the inflow of students and workers should be kept within reasonable bounds. Mr Maurice Cole, Secretary of the East and West Friendship Council, has suggested that more English families should invite overseas students to live in their homes for occasional week-ends.

## Contrary Views

A Colonial law student has proposed that, like America, Britain should establish "many international organisations financed by wealthy philanthropists." But Miss R. Salmon, Church Missionary Society Secretary responsible for overseas students and visitors to Britain, told me that "overseas students have to realise that lodgings are not run by philanthropists; they are run by people who have to make a profit."

She expressed at the same time the view that "here should be an awakening in this country of the Christian concept of brotherhood." People should offer any friendly help they can to our overseas friends, she added.

Quite a contrary view comes from Dr Ganesh Sawh, London physician who belongs to British Guyana, and Mr Sam Morris, Secretary of the League of Coloured Peoples. Both contend that no hostels should be provided for Colonial students. They are of the opinion that Colonial students in Britain should be left on their own instead of being "pampered" by the British Council or Colonial Office.

"The Colonial Office must keep hands off all aspects of student welfare; if a Colonial student cannot survive in an English society," said Mr Morris, "he should return home."

Accommodation for Colonial students, argues the Fabian Colonial Bureau, "is not really the business of either the

Colonial Office or the British Council; it is the concern of the University." That is true of Cambridge, Oxford, Durham and other Universities. But it is not so in London; the University has never secured licensed "digs" for students in London. There are one or two hostels run by the University, but these cannot cope with the large number of students at the University.

Recent reports in many British newspapers state that Hans Crescent is the only hostel for Colonial students in London. This statement is quite erroneous, of course. The Methodist Church runs a hostel which accommodates Colonial students; the C.M.S. has another, and the West African Students' Union has two.

## Colour Bar?

You may well ask what, then, are Colonial students grouching about? First, they allege that owing to "colour bar" in Britain, it is very difficult for a student to get private accommodation. They charge that the Colonial Office and the British Council have been gradually reducing the number of hostels for Colonial students in the country. They go further, and say that the closing down of these hostels indicates that Colonial students are not wanted in this country.

Both the Colonial Office and the British Council refute these allegations as "dangerous nonsense."

This whole problem of student accommodation is no easy one. To begin with, it must be viewed against the background of the housing shortage in Britain. It is not only Colonial students who are hard put for accommodation; there are English people who suffer likewise.

There are, and no one will deny it, instances of "colour bar" against Colonial students which accentuate their difficulties. The landlords of Battersea, Bayswater and Russell Square, who create a bad name for Britain by exploiting Colonial students, have been castigated recently by Lord Mancroft in the House of Lords.

## Other Side

There is the other side to this problem—the "colour bar" question—and one has to be frank about it even at the risk of being provocative. The un-Idy habits and bad behaviour of SOME Colonial students towards their landlords, have in certain cases caused landlords, who used to be willing to accept Colonial lodgers, to refuse them now.

There may be an explanation for all this. Change in environment is sudden and to fit in with it requires adaptation. Not many Colonial students find it easy to achieve this quickly.

I would suggest that a transit hostel be provided. Personally, I am against Colonial students living together in a hostel; but can't get to know England and the English that way. You must mix with the people and get to know them. But that does not mean I am against providing sufficient hostels for Colonial students in Britain—and that means more hostels. They must be provided for those who cannot successfully obtain digs.

More hostels mean more money—and the money which are used for obtaining and maintaining these hostels are not monies from the Colonial Governments, as Colonial students appear to think. Mr J. L. Keith, Director of Colonial Schools, Colonial Office (Welfare Dept.), points out that the money comes from U. K. Treasury funds.

## An Alternative

How then are more hostels to be secured? One way would be for Colonial students' unions to follow the example of the West African Students' Union and provide their own hostels. What WASU did was to appeal for contributions from people in the four West African colonies. Surely, WASU could do likewise. In view of the present international situation and Britain's rearmament programme, I am dubious whether the Treasury can provide funds for more students' hostels.

An alternative is, of course, for the British Council, or the Colonial Office for that matter, to provide more hostels of the Balmoral or Hallam Street standard—not of the Hans Crescent type, which is up to the standard of a University Hall.

Are Colonial students willing to consider any of these proposals?

In the meantime, I am certain there will be no lack of effort on the part of the British Council or the Colonial Office to do something more in the way of accommodation for Colonial students. Equally, I am convinced that Britain cannot afford to antagonise Colonial students—the potential leaders of the self-governing territories that shall be.











## John Macadam's Column

## THE FRENCH CALL IT SWIMMING...

It was disappointing, in the course of a day or two's sweltered chasing along the Cote d'Azur, to find ourselves unable to produce much in the way of sport for your entertainment.

That greatest-ever test of man and machine, the cycling Tour de France by-passed the area by too great a distance, allowing us only to follow it vicariously through the excellent and large local newspapers which cheerfully churn out as many as 30 columns a day on France's real national sport.

We scoured the remaining columns for a sign of tennis. None. Nor of golf, nor boxing, nor wrestling. We put this phenomenon before a new-found friend.

"Surely there is some sport that people here indulge in?" He grinned and jerked his thumb across the promenade towards the vast beaches—"Swimming."

Even at that, it isn't swimming as swimming. All you do apparently is to take off as much of your normal clothing as a brandiminded gendarmier will permit and then sit on the sand.

Occasionally you might splash in the water for a moment or two, or paddle around in a kind of aquatic bicycle or even toss a ball about.

But if there was any swimming going on it must have been mostly under-water.

## YELLOW GADGET

There was one earnest youth who did attract attention as he made his way to the waterside in trunks and carrying a considerable amount of paraphernalia under both arms.

He first pulled a skull-cap on his head and adjusted it at the back a yellow gadget about a foot long. Next he fixed a massive pair of goggles and a pair of frogman's rubber feet.

This accomplished, he picked up a very pubic spear and set out to sea. As soon as he found depth he shot off almost

entirely under water except for the little gadget at the back of his head, which was obviously for breathing.

Someone declared that they caught this way with the spear in hand and eyes searching the bottom for fish; but not in our time there.

There was one other sporting activity which has a wide vogue but which we were unlucky enough to see played only on vacant corner lots. This is a form of bowls played with heavy metal bowls about the size of a grapefruit.

## THEY THROW

The basic principle of the game is the same as in our bowls—to remove your opponent from a good position and take up one yourself.

Some of the players we watched were uncannily accurate with their throwing—they throw, not bowl—and the way some of them could impart tremendous spin and pick out one bowl from the pack was in Joe Davis tradition.

One of the highlights of the trip was to stroll on to the terrace of one of the splendid Cannes hotels, to be greeted by a commanding figure in a brightly flowered beach shirt, shorts and sandals. This was Solomon in all his glory.

Jack, holidaying with his wife, still has to go through lots of the motions that made him a pretty tired man in the Turpin Robinson era.

American interests are gnawing at the Cockell-Maxim proposition, and it is telephone, telephone, all the time—even in Paradise.

(London Express Service)

## Argentinians Requested To Show 'Culture'

Buenos Aires, July 31. Walter Muller, a British referee knocked unconscious when attacked by spectators after a match here on Saturday, last night lodged a complaint to the Argentine Football Association.

The Association, which has several British referees on contract, is considering complaints of similar attacks made on them during the previous two week-ends.

Muller was attacked after a match in which the home team was beaten by two goals to one. He had a tooth broken.

On July 15 the police's tear-gas squads dispersed hundreds of soccer fans threatening Muller at the end of a match at the Huracan Stadium here.

The trouble began on that occasion when he disallowed a goal by the home team, which lost by two goals to one. The following Saturday the Buenos Aires police appealed to soccer fans to show more "culture" at matches. —Reuter.

## Contracts Signed For Title Fights

New York, July 31.

For the first time in the history of the New York State Athletic Commission, contracts for two title fights were signed in their offices today.

Joe Lightenweight, 22, World Champion, will defend his title against Bob Murphy, of San Diego, California, while Kid Gavilan, the World Welterweight Boxing Champion, fights Billy Graham, of New York.

Neither contract provided for a return bout.

Maxim and Murphy will meet in a 15-round match at Madison Square Garden, New York, on August 22, while Gavilan and Graham will meet over the same distance in the same arena on August 29. —Reuter.

## THE GAMBOLS



## PAUL DEHN Reports On

## Sons Of Satan In Satin Plus-Fours

THE wealth of Eastern material contained in The Prince Who Was A Thief enables me, this week to publish a few random excerpts from my forthcoming treatise A Filmmaker's Guide To The Orient. (All examples quoted from the film).

**LANGUAGE:** Never address an Oriental by his or her personal name, but use some general substitute phrase (e.g., "Thou Son of Satan"). And always precede this phrase by the interjection "O."

Examples: To a man Oriental: "O Parrot-Mouth."

To a woman Oriental: "O my Crescent Moon of Morocco."

Always introduce a cliché with the words "It is written." This is an Oriental one, stops it sounding like a cliché.

Example: Not "Seeing is believing" but—"It is written that seeing is believing."

Exercise. Translate into Oriental: (a) Go away. (Answer: "Take yourself with-out.") (b) Tomorrow we leave for Cairo. (Answer: "Tomorrow we depart unto Cairo.") (c) Yes. (Answer: "Aye").

**ARCHITECTURE:** All Oriental inside-walls are trans-

parent for eavesdropping through. All Oriental outside-walls are either (a) buttresses for skulking behind, or (b) castellated for conveniently throwing ropes round.

**INTERIOR DECORATION:** All Oriental rooms contain things either for (a) potentates to bang on and summon the guard with, or (b) dancers to slide up to and occasionally dab at. All baths are at the bottom of, and all beds are at the top of, steps.

**FASHION NOTES:** Female: Skirts are divided for falling apart, when constantly lying down in. Male: Soldiers wear Russian boots, satin plus-fours and a hat like a ten-few wrapped round a coffee pot.

**CURRENCY:** Gold. Flung madly about in dinner. TIME: Vague. Reckoned solely in moons. **FOOD:** Monotonous. Consists entirely of coffee (brewed in the soldier's hat).

As for the picture itself, the little sufficiently explains its story. The prince, who became a thief, is played dashing by Mr. Tony Curtis, the thief, who became a prince, partly by Miss Piper Laurie.

You require me to write a reasoned criticism of this delicious nonsense? O sons and daughters of impertinence, IT IS WRITTEN.

## OLIVIER FANS ARE IN FOR A SHOCK

Says HAROLD CONWAY

Do you recognise the man in the picture—this weebeegone, tie-less, bedraggled tramp on an American side-walk?

Take a second look. That's right, he is our own Laurence Olivier in the lead scene from his Hollywood film, "Carrie."

This is the picture Olivier made with Jennifer Jones as his co-star for a salary of some £40,000. It was a useful way of passing the time while his wife, Vivien Leigh, was earning similar money on her "Streetcar" in a rival studio.

When London sees the film in the autumn Olivier fans are in for a shock.

With a thorough-going American accent learned from his friend, Spencer Tracy, Olivier transformed himself into a middle-aged business-man who falls in love with a young girl—and ends up as a hobo.

Fine. I'm all for transformation-shocks where our leading actor-manager is concerned—and I don't just mean those false noses. It is good to see Olivier refusing to submerge his acting personality in Sir Laurence, the courtly—and

nurtured—knight. How—apart from his salary—did Olivier like acting for "mere else, after being his master for so long? "I welcomed it after five years of directing myself," he says. "I knew it would be good for me to have a change."

Olivier was obstinate about one thing only. Knowing Hollywood's weakness for titles stipulated in his contract that the "Sir" is not to be used in any of the film's billing.

**THE LEAD—AT 18** Good Luck to 18-year-old Susan Stephen, off to 'Slippy' and the first film part of her career. Most girls have to start at the bottom in pictures; not so Miss Stephen, opposite Eric Portman in "His Excellency."

Last March she was still a student at a dramatic school. She played just one week in a play at Kew before being picked for this film. Her father, the Governor's daughter, who had looked after him since her mother died when she was a child.

Susan's real-life father is an engineer and a widower. She has kept house for him since her early teens.

**MISSING PERSONS BUREAU** No Orchids, no party, for Miss Fontaine? It would seem not.

For Robert Taylor, just arrived in London to film Ivanhoe, a welcoming party all right—and everything which went with it.

But where were his two leading ladies, Joan Fontaine and Elizabeth Taylor? "Already hard at work; much too busy for parties," say MGM, their employers, with a certain embarrassment.

Perhaps MGM think their pair of medieval heroines have been getting some inappropriate problems.

Helen's dual career of actress and star trainer began during the war. She was appearing in a play with Nancy Price, who asked her if she could spare a few minutes each day to coach a child artist in the production. The child was Sally Ann Howes.

Now Helen is one of the country's best known private teachers for young actresses.

## Star Trainer

Playing the wife of the Provost (Barry Jones) in Betty Box's fast-moving comedy thriller "Appointment With Venus" at Pinewood is Helen Goss, whose nickname is "the star trainer."

Among her pupils have been Ingrid Bergman, Anouk, Edwige Fenech, Kay Kendall, Barbara Murray and Joan Rice. For the foreign artists Helen has concentrated mainly on accent problems.

Helen's dual career of actress and star trainer began during the war. She was appearing in a play with Nancy Price, who asked her if she could spare a few minutes each day to coach a child artist in the production. The child was Sally Ann Howes.

Now Helen is one of the country's best known private teachers for young actresses.

The Jockey Room will close at the usual time, i.e., 8 p.m.

By Order, S. A. SLEAP, Secretary.

## Sugar Ray's Ghost May Yet Haunt Gwrych Castle

Says W. CAPEL KIRBY

Randolph Turpin is back at the centuries-old Gwrych Castle quarters where he trained for his staggering world championship victory over Sugar Ray Robinson.

His host and business manager at the castle is Mr Leslie Salts, Birkenhead-born artist, chorister and antiquary.

As becoming a showman, Mr Salts is a publicist. Imagine, then, how he must have felt when he had to surround the champion's camp with a wall of secrecy.

"This was necessary," Mr Salts told me, "because vital information about Randolph's revised punching methods was getting back to Sugar Ray at Windsor. We are taking no chances in the future."

In thousands of homes throughout the country people are displaying photographs of themselves taken with Randolph Turpin. There's money in it, of course, but the film and print take-off isn't the prime purpose of this he photographed-with Randolph Turpin business. There's more to it than that. It spells psychology—a factor vital in the lad's success.

Here's the explanation given to me by Mr Salts. Dynamite Turpin is a quiet chap, bowed out of bed in the morning, simple tastes, friendliness and unassuming demeanour, which has not changed a scrap since he landed the world crown.

By getting him among the holidaymakers and posing with them he developed crowd consciousness. This, with the public work-outs and sparring bouts which he treated as the real thing—as his sparring partners will readily testify—complete with trumpet fanfares and the rest, all helped to create the big night atmosphere.

Turpin is a self-disciplinarian. Most trainers have difficulty in getting their charges out of bed in the morning. Turpin, however, is first up and out doing deep breathing exercises on the ramparts overlooking the Irish Sea.

He is also a disciple of personal hygiene, with particular

care for the teeth as No. 1 essential towards physical fitness. "I should say Randy cleans his teeth at least half a dozen times a day," Mr Salts told me.

**NO FOOD FADS.** Our world champion has no food fads or fancies. He eats simple foods, and, in fact, has similar dishes to holiday-makers who visit the castle, served in the No. 3 restaurant, once the private lounge where the Countess of Dunderdall loved to relax.

Incidentally, Randolph is the smallest eater in the camp. Armchair critics who think Turpin's advisers have acted unwisely to allow him to cross the Atlantic to defend his newly-won title need have no fears. It is well known, and not lost upon the Turpins, that when America loses a world championship in any sport no effort is spared to regain it.

In years to come, who knows, the castle towers may be haunted by the ghost of Sugar Ray Robinson, with his head tucked underneath his arm, for as one of the staff said: "Randolph will most surely knock his block off when they meet again."

## Ryder Cup Team Selected

London, July 31.

Eight players were named by the Professional Golfers Association to-day to represent Britain against the United States in the Ryder Cup match at Pinehurst, North Carolina, on November 2 and 4.

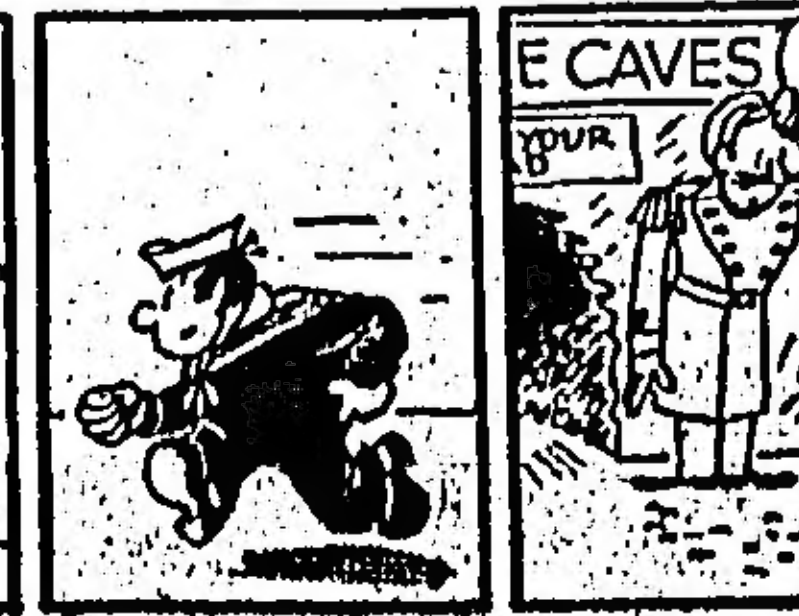
They are—Ken Bousfield, Fred Daly, Max Faulkner, Jack Hargreaves, Arthur Lees, John Panton, Dai Rees and Charles Ward.

Two more players will be named immediately after the match play championship at Hoylake in September.

Henry Cotton, captain of the 1947 team, can qualify in this way. He has stated he will be available if chosen.

Only Panton, the Scottish champion, and Hargreaves are new to Ryder Cup Golf.

America has won six and Britain two in the eight matches played since the contest was instituted in 1927. Britain's last success was in 1933.—Reuter.



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(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"BOOCHOW"	Keelung, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	3 p.m. 1st Aug.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung, Singapore, Penang & Belawan	3 p.m. 3rd Aug.	
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 6th Aug.	
"HUNAN"	Keelung, Tientsin	5 p.m. 8th Aug.	
"YCHOOW"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 9th Aug.	
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Djakarta, (Cheribon?), Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	5 p.m. 13th Aug.	
"HANYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Port Swettenham	10 a.m. 15th Aug.	
"ANSHUN"	Port Swettenham	5 p.m. 26th Aug.	

### ARRIVALS FROM

"SINKIANG"	Singapore	1/2nd Aug.
"ANSHUN"	Singapore	2/3rd Aug.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 6th Aug.
"YCHOOW"	Kobe	7th Aug.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	8th Aug.
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta & Binton	10th Aug.
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta & Binton	14th Aug.

## A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

### SAILINGS TO

"CHANGTE"	Japan	14/15th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	18th Aug.
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	19th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	2nd Sept.

### ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	11th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	14th Aug.
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	18th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	30th Aug.

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.
"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	8th Aug.
"AUTOMEDON"	Havre, London & Holland	23rd Aug.
"AGAPENOR"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Aug.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Ship	Sails	Arrives
"AGAPENOR"	Liverpool	2nd Aug.
"AENEAS"	do	4th Aug.
"AUTOMEDON"	do	14th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	do	15th Aug.
"MYRMIDON"	do	29th Aug.
"MARON"	do	4th Sept.
"BELLEROPHON"	4th Aug.	8th Sept.
"PYRRHUS"	13th Aug.	17th Sept.
"ANTIOCHUS"	21st Aug.	25th Sept.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.  
H. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.  
\* Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

## DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM  
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"DONA ALICIA"	2nd Aug.
"DONA AURORA"	31st Aug.

## Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.	10th Aug.
HK/Singapore/Batavia (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed. 1.10 p.m. Thurs.	14th Aug.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Wed. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	15th Aug.
HK/Hongkong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri. 4.00 p.m. Fri.	16th Aug.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.  
For passage and Freight particulars please apply to

**1. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8**  
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878

# BEN LINE

## ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENMHOR"	do	12th Aug.
"BENVALDER"	do	19th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	24th Aug.
"BENVANNOCH"	do	18th Sept.
"BENAVON"	do	23rd Sept.

## SAILINGS

SHIPS	TO	DUE
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	K/Wharf
"BENMHOR"	Havre, Rotterdam & Antwerp	18th Aug.
"BENVALDER"	Kobe & Yokohama	21st Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth, London & Middlesbrough	20th Aug.
"BENVALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	8th Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	23rd Sept.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan, Aden, & Port Said.  
† Calls Manila, Cebu & Sandakan.  
• Calls Manila, Tawau, Sandakan, and Jemelon.

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Postage: China and Macao \$1.00 per month. U.K. British Possessions and other countries \$2.00 per month.  
News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.  
Telephone: 2641 (3 Lines).  
KOWLOON OFFICE: Salisbury Road. Telephone: 52023.

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20 WORDS \$4.00 for 1 DAY PREPAID  
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NEW STOCK ARRIVED Columbia Copperplate Records, 10" and 12" per gram, \$3 per dozen, \$20 each on sale at "S. C. M. Post".  
H.K. GOVERNMENT Import and Export Licence Forms, 10 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post".  
WILL FORMS, Power of Attorney Forms, Tenancy Agreement Forms on sale at "S. C. M. Post".

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that David Lamb Prophet and John Yardley Vernon Hunt be appointed jointly and severally to act as liquidators for the purpose of such winding-up."

By Order of the Board.  
G. M. MACWHINNIE,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1951.

## NOTICE

**WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Jacobean Room, Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on Friday, 31st August, 1951, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1951, and to re-elect a Director and appoint Auditors.

By Order of the Board.  
G. M. MACWHINNIE,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1951.

## NOTICE

**WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Members of William Powell Limited will be held at the Jacobean Room, Hong Kong Hotel, on Friday, the 31st day of August, 1951, at Noon (or as soon thereafter as the Annual General Meeting to be held at 11.45 a.m. on that date shall have been concluded) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as a Special resolution the following resolution that is to say:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that David Lamb Prophet and John Yardley Vernon Hunt be appointed jointly and severally to act as liquidators for the purpose of such winding-up."

By Order of the Board.  
G. M. MACWHINNIE,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1951.

## NOTICE

**THE AYER TAWAH RUBBER PLANTATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**THE SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE LIMITED.**

Notice is hereby given that as from 1st August, 1951 Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. will cease to act as Share Transfer Registrars of the above Companies.

As from that date all share transfers and communications relating to dividends declared should be addressed to the Secretaries, The Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Room 601 Marina House, Hong Kong.

Notice is also given that on 1st August, 1951, the Registered Offices of the above Companies will be transferred from Room 232 Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building to Room 601 Marina House, Hong Kong.

**THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.**  
Secretaries.  
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,  
Share Transfer Registrars.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1951.

## NOTICE

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE COMPANY LIMITED.**  
s.s. "CALCHAS"  
Delivery Order No. 1417 (ex. B/L 165) covering the undermentioned cargo shipped from United Kingdom to Hong Kong by Butterfield & Swire Co., Ltd's s.s. Calchas arrived here on 11th July, 1951 has been lost and is hereby declared null and void.  
R. B. & Co.

## CH 183

Hong Kong.  
6. Bales New Steel Wheel Barrows

## NOTICE

**THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.**

Notice is hereby given that as from 1st August, 1951 Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. will cease to act as Secretaries of the above Company, and that on that date the Registered Office of the Company will be transferred from Room 232 Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building to Room 601 Marina House, Hong Kong.

All communications should be addressed to the Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Room 601 Marina House, Hong Kong.

**THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1951.

## NOTICE

**HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED**

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 60 cents per share less tax has been declared in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1951.

This dividend will be payable on or after Monday, 27th August, 1951, at the Registered Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

Notice is hereby also given that the Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 13th day of August to the 27th day of August, 1951, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.  
E. H. RAWLINGS,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1951.

# P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

## PENINSULA & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

### Passenger/Freight Service

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	26th July	24th August
s.s. "CORFU"	23rd August	24th September
s.s. "CANTON"	20th September	22nd October
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st September
s.s. "CARTHAGE"	31st August	1st October
s.s. "CORFU"	28th September	28th October
s.s. "CANTON"	25th October	26th November

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

### Freight Service

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
m.v. "SOUDAN"	2nd Aug.	London & Continent
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
m.v. "SOUDAN"	1st September	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Bombay, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay & Indore en route.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

## BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

m.s. "BANTHA"	In Port	from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Suez, Straits
m.s. "SIRDEANA"	sails 2nd Aug.	for Japan
	sails 6th Aug.	for Japan
	sails 8th Aug.	for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta

\* These ships have refrigerated cargo space.

## P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "OZARDA"	Due 5th Aug.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore
s.s. "OBRA"	Due 10th Aug.	for Japan
	sails 12th Aug.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

s.s. "NANKIN"	due 14th Aug.	from Sydney
---------------	---------------	-------------

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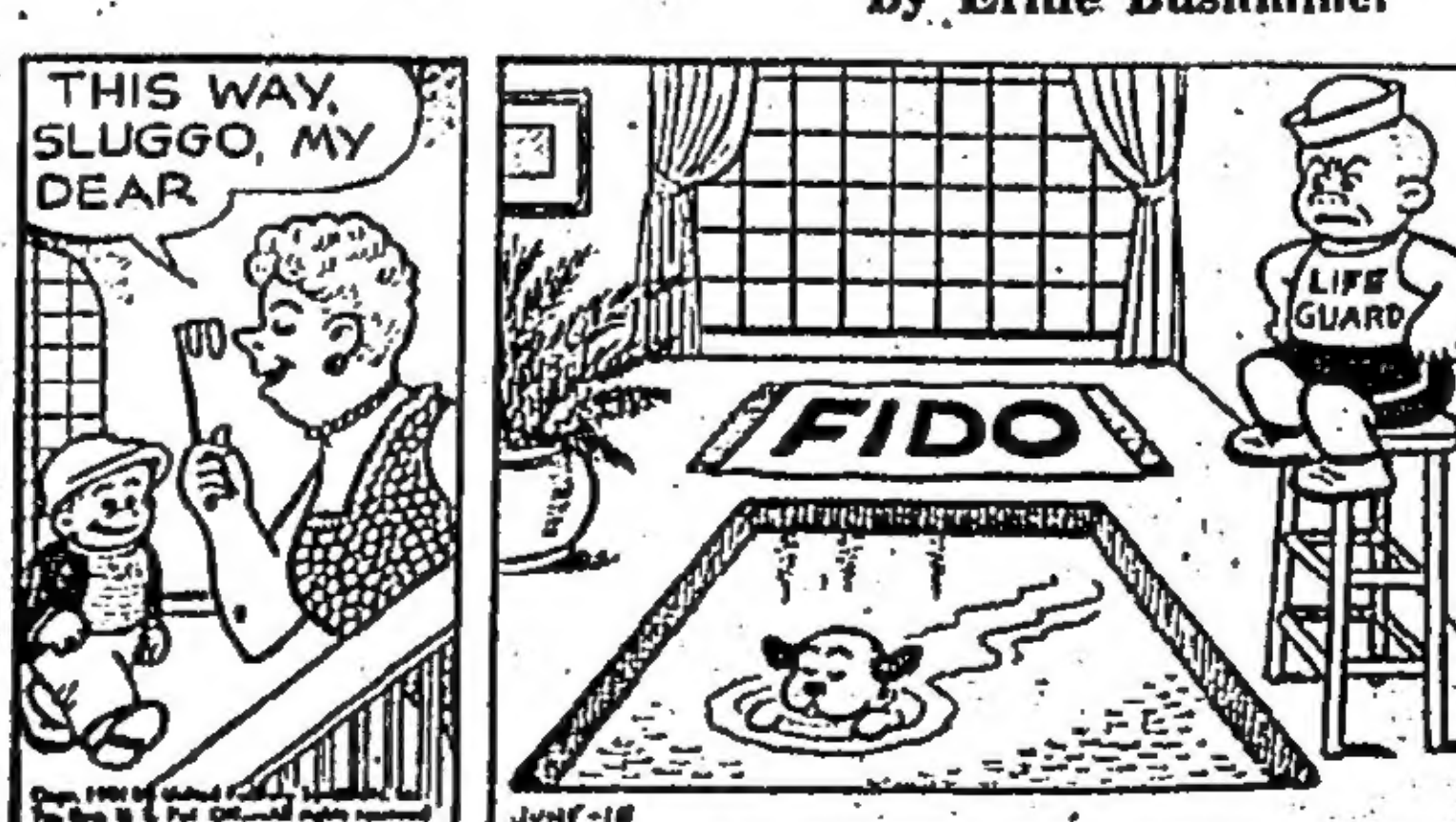
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Y. Chan, Manager.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

**CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**  
Consignees per Company's s.s. "GRENELLE"  
are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.  
Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 2nd August, 1951.  
To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.  
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 3rd August, 1951, will be subject to rent.  
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, 1951, or they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
**CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1951.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per "BENVORLICH" are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.  
Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs Carmichael and Clark, at 10 a.m. 4th August, 1951.  
To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.  
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 3rd August, 1951, will be subject to rent.  
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th August, 1951, or they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
**W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.**  
Sole Agents, Ltd.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1951.



## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



**ARRIVALS**  
"A MARSEILLAISE" from Marseilles 8th Aug.  
"OUISTREHAM" from Japan 14th Aug.

**SAILINGS**  
"A MARSEILLAISE" to Japan 9th Aug.  
"A MARSEILLAISE" to Marseilles 22nd Aug.

**PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE**  
"OUISTREHAM" N. Africa & Europe 15th Aug.  
"MEKONG" N. Africa & Europe 30th Aug.  
"MEINAM" N. Africa & Europe 26th Sept.

**FREIGHT SERVICE**  
"OUISTREHAM" N. Africa & Europe 15th Aug.  
"MEKONG" N. Africa & Europe 30th Aug.  
"MEINAM" N. Africa & Europe 26th Sept.

**PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.**  
"ALEXANDRE DE RHODES" to Saigon 7th Aug.

**CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**  
A LIMITED COMPANY INCORPORATED IN FRANCE  
Queen's Building Tel. 26651 (Three Lines)

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL



STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

## R. M. S. "CANTON"

## NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

**SAILS:** THURSDAY the 2nd August at 5.00 P.M. for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Aden and Port Said.

**BAGGAGE:** ALL passengers baggage must be sent to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE BY NOON on Wednesday the 1st August.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

**EMBARKATION:** Will take place on THURSDAY the 2nd August between 2.30 P.M. and 4.00 P.M.

## U.S. Cotton Acreage Largest Since 1937

Washington, July 31. The Department of Agriculture reported today that U.S. farmers had 29,510,000 acres of cotton in cultivation as of July 1—58.5 percent more than a year ago.

This is the largest acreage since 1937.

The Department said that with an estimated stock carry-over of 1,900,000 bales, imports of about 200,000 bales and the assumed production, the total supply during the 1951-52 season would range between 10,200,000 and 20,300,000 bales.

This supply would be 96 to 123 percent of the supply of cotton in the United States during 1950-51.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee estimates the world cotton production during 1951-52 at about 35,200,000 bales. This estimate was made in May.

Except for 1937-38, this would be the largest world production on record and is 23 percent higher than 1950-51.

However, the world carry-over stocks will be small—about 10,700,000 bales—and the total world supply was forecast at about 45,900,000 bales. This compares with 44,100,000 bales in 1950-51.

The Agriculture Department also reported that U.S. rayon production during the first quarter of 1951 was 326,200,000 pounds. This was 6.7 percent above the same quarter of 1950 but slightly less than the output during the fourth quarter of 1950.

The rayon industry, according to the Department, is expected to continue its expansion during the coming year and the production of rayon during 1951-52 will probably be larger than the record 1950 output.

Ontario's miners hauled nearly \$40,000,000 worth of gold and silver out of the ground in the first six months of this year, the Provincial Mines Department reported today.

The province's 43 predominantly gold mines produced 1,250,000 ounces of gold and 215,000 ounces of silver. The report said the production value was about \$1,000,000 under the same period last year although the total volume was slightly higher.—United Press.

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## New Export Control In Thailand

Bangkok, July 31. General export control was announced today for tin ore, iron ore, lead and lead ore, antimony, zinc, rubber, castor seeds, castor oil and kapok.

A Royal decree announcing the control stipulated that traders planning to ship the cargoes must apply for a permit from the Ministry of Commerce or the authorities designated by the Ministry.

The control was understood to be aimed at preventing strategic materials from reaching Red China, North Korea and other Communist countries, possibly excepting Yunnan.

It was further understood that this was Thailand's response to the United Nations resolution on a strategic embargo against Red China and North Korea.—United Press.

**TEXTILE MARKET IN EUROPE**

Paris, July 31. The withdrawal of a Turkish reservation over flax has cleared the way for the creation of a European free market for textiles and a wide range of goods, including chemical products, hides, tobacco and flax on the "common list."

Turkey announced the withdrawal at a meeting of the 18-nation Council of the European Economic Co-operation here today.

Flax did not appear on the list adopted.

Several countries, notably France, opposed the inclusion of flax on the ground that this competition would hurt the French market.

All decisions taken by the OEEC are on a unanimous basis. Turkey had until today the suggested deadline for dropping trade barriers in the commodities concerned to withdraw a veto on the adoption of the free list.

"This is an important decision because it will permit the creation of a free European market for textiles, textile machinery as well as machinery and farm products," an OEEC official said.

"The list does not cover the whole range of inter-European commerce. The Council decided today that additions to this free list should be submitted before October 31," the official added.—Reuter.

**Grain Prices In Chicago**

Chicago, July 31. Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:

Wheat—price per bushel.

Spot 2.39 1/2

September 2.39 1/2

December 2.39 1/2

March (1952) 2.42 1/2

May 2.41 1/2

Spot 1.76

September 1.71 1/2

December 1.69 1/2

March (1952) 1.64 1/2

May 1.60 1/2

Spot 1.68 asked

September 1.70 1/2

December 1.71 1/2

March (1952) 1.74 1/2

May 1.69 1/2

Spot 1.68 asked

September 1.70 1/2

December 1.71 1/2

March (1952) 1.74 1/2

May 1.69 1/2

Spot 1.68 asked

September 1.70 1/2

December 1.71 1/2

March (1952) 1.74 1/2

May 1.69 1/2

Spot 1.68 asked

September 1.70 1/2

December 1.71 1/2

March (1952) 1.74 1/2

May 1.69 1/2

Spot 1.68 asked

September 1.70 1/2

December 1.71 1/2

March (1952) 1.74 1/2

May 1.69 1/2

Spot 1.68 asked

September 1.70 1/2

December 1.71 1/2

March (1952) 1.74 1/2

May 1.69 1/2

Spot 1.68 asked

September 1.70 1/2

December 1.71 1/2

March (1952) 1.74 1/2

## GOOD NEWS FOR U.S. CONSUMERS OF COPPER

New York, July 31. Copper consumers, hard-pressed for supplies, have been given two items of good news.

1—Price stabilizing crashed the ceiling price of foreign copper refined in this country by three cents a pound to 27 1/2 cents. This released an estimated 15,000 tons of copper which had been tied up in custom smelters because of a pricing tangle, and should encourage copper imports.

2—The Wage Stabilisation Board asked both management and the United Steelworkers Union to resume much-needed production at the big, Garfield, Utah, copper refinery of American Smelting and Refining Company, pending a Board study of wage issues in a four-week old strike there. The initial response from both sides to this request appeared favourable.

Both of these developments are important in view of the urgent military and civilian demand for copper. Meanwhile, August allocation certificates for copper under the controlled materials plan began reaching producers in large volume.

The brass mills, wire mills and foundries shipped products containing 129,293 tons of new refined copper in June, compared with 121,371 tons in May. New orders booked by the makers of copper goods in June called for use of 135,095 tons of new copper, compared with 131,530 tons needed for orders booked in May.

**RUMOURS DENIED**  
The Government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced an agreement had been reached granting Bolivian tin producers \$1.12 cents a pound because of adverse mining conditions in that country.

But RFC Administrator W. Stuart Symington told news men there is no basis for rumours that other foreign producers might get a good price in future contracts with the U.S. The RFC's own selling price in this country held unchanged at \$1.06.

Other price developments: Quicksilver dropped \$2 to \$5 a ton (70 pounds) to a new range of \$205 to \$210 in a market which has been dragging for months after heavy buying early this year.

Shippers of India manganese ore boosted prices about 7 cents a long ton unit (22.4 pounds) to \$1.18 to \$1.22 as the first price of steel-making operations maintained exceptional demand.

**LATEST PRICES**  
Major metal prices: Copper 24.50 cents a pound delivered. Foreign 27.50 cents New York.

Lead 17 cents a pound New York. 16.80 cents St. Louis.

Foreign 21.50 - 22.25 cents nominal Gulf of Mexico ports.

Zinc 17.50 cents a pound New York. 16.25 cents New York.

Foreign 16.25 cents New York. 16.25 cents nominal Gulf of Mexico ports.

Aluminum 19 cents a pound, ingots, shipping point.

Pigs 18 cents.

Antimony 45.30 cents a pound cased (less than carload lots) New York. Bulk 42 cents carlots.

Laredo, Texas, 50 cents Casaca, Laredo.

Manganese ore contracts 79.8-81.8 cents a long ton unit (22.4 pounds) nominal CIF U.S. ports (duty for buyers' account).

India ore 1.18-1.22 nominal.

Ferro-manganese \$185 a gross ton, shipping point.

Nickel 57.5 cents a pound, electrolytic cathodes Port Colborne, Ontario, U.S. duty included.

Platinum \$90 an ounce wholesale, 93 retail, New York.

Silver 90.10 cents an ounce New York. 78.5 pence London.

Tin \$1.06 a pound, New York. Quicksilver \$205-\$210 a flask New York. Manganese ore 25¢ on a unit, ceiling price.—Associated Press.

**Price Of Wool Clothing**

New York, July 31. Reports by Government Agencies that wool clothing will be affected more adversely by the rising prices than apparel made of other fibres have no foundation in fact, the Wool Bureau declared today.

The Bureau said many clothing manufacturers have already announced modification or elimination of price increases in wool apparel for the Autumn.

Fine wool was selling on the Boston market in March for about \$3.75 a pound. Today it is priced at about \$2.15 to \$2.20 a pound, about 20 percent above the pre-Korean level.

The Bureau points out that the fibre content of a man's wool suit retails in the \$85 range accounts for only an average of 13 percent of the amount in the price tag. The remaining 87 percent represents the labour in the manufacture of the fabric and the garment plus the cost of distribution.—United Press.

**WALL STREET SLUMPS**

New York, July 31. Stock prices retreated in the most severe break since the end of June but the volume was only moderate at 1,550,000 shares.

Dealers attributed the decline to profit-taking, which knocked most of the recent gains down a point or two.

Dow Jones averages at the end of the session stood as follows:

30 Industrials 257.54

20 rails 80.54

15 utilities 125.48

40 bonds 177.27

—United Press.

**Japanese Bonds**

London, July 31. Japanese bonds (1000) 91 1/2

"A" 2.2. of 1950 21 1/2

"B" 2.2. of 1951 21 1/2

"C" 2.2. of 1952 21 1/2

"D" 2.2. of 1953 21 1/2

"E" 2.2. of 1954 21 1/2

—United Press.

**NY Cotton In A New Decline**

New York, July 31. Cotton futures backed down after a steady start as hedge selling and local trade and commission house liquidation met only scale-down support.

Many traders held to the sidelines, awaiting developments on the crop situation and the Korean peace negotiations.

Prices closed as follows:—

Spot 34.75

October 34.75-34.76

December 34.65

March (1952) 34.65

May 34.65

July 34.65

October 34.65 nominal

December 34.65 nominal

—United Press.

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May 34.65

July 34.65

October 34.65 nominal

December 34.65 nominal

—United Press.

**NEW ORLEANS MARKET**

Spot 35.35

October 34.50-34.54

December 34.65

March (1952) 34.65

May 34.65

July 34.65

October 34.65

December 34.65

—United Press.

**Plan For Increased Oil Output**

Washington, July 31.

A United States official told the United Press today that the Justice Department has given approval in principle to immediate considerable increases of overseas oil production of 10 United States oil companies to prevent an oil shortage.



Shortage of raw materials and high prices  
are biggest problems of Hongkong's

## Enamelware Industry

(BY A STAFF REPORTER)

Besides being the second largest industry to textiles in Hongkong, enamelware also has the doubtful distinction of having been hit harder than any other light industry by the American embargo. In spite of this, ten factories—all in Kowloon—managed to export over 20 million dollars worth of goods during last year, although two of these concerns have since been obliged to close down.

Of the ten, I-Feng is the oldest and largest enamelworks in the whole of China, having two main factories and several scattered branches and workshops in this colony alone. However, in 1947, a party of skilled engineers from Shanghai arrived here to set up in 1948 the New China Enamelware. Success was such that, by 1950 the gates to a brand new factory covering 120,000 square feet in Tsun Wan, were thrown open.

But the whole industry has been seriously crippled. Both enamelware and the canning industry which uses the highest grade of tin plate, the waste from which forms the basis of the enamelware industry, were left high and dry by American. Canning turned to Britain which was able to help a little, but not with black steel, the English material being too thick and unsuitable for Hongkong manufacturers. It is estimated we need 2,200 tons every month. I-Feng alone needs 600 tons a month to keep all 24 furnaces going. They are now getting between 130 and 200 tons. Consequently thirteen furnaces have had to close down, and I-Feng's output a month is 1,000 cases less than its normal 2,500 cases.

## Stumbling Blocks

Scarcity and the high price of raw materials are the reasons for the ills of the enamelware industry. Besides making the cost of production enormous, swelling the ranks of the unemployed and causing several black market racketeers, it has jeopardised many of our old markets. Those of Japan, Indonesia and Pakistan are today all but lost to Japan. Japan's enamel industry has picked up alarmingly and she has become a formidable competitor. She makes a good grade of enamelware more cheaply, and is filling the demands of the South Sea countries to the exclusion of Hongkong, who through lack of black steel, simply cannot manufacture enough or at the price competitive with Japan.

Black steel now comes from Japan, and is especially Japan's, is very much inferior to American, and the price almost five times as much. Prices before and after are interesting. Japanese blackplate is now HK\$140 for 100 cassettes or one piece of the "waste", whereas before the Korea war the same quantity from America cost HK\$30.

Unabbreviated, the title of this almost priceless commodity is "tin mill black plate", of which there are three kinds. Reject is the best as it consists of the rejected sheets from the canning industry which must use top grade material. "Waste" is the remains after the can-making process, balled down with scrap metal, which is particularly suitable sheet for making the "blanks", as the enamelware is called before being enamelled. "Waste Wasters" are smaller versions of the same sheet.

America produces one hundred million tons of this waste a year, and whereas our poultry need of 2000 tons a month is of no loss to her, Hongkong's enamelware industry is made to suffer.

## The Markets

The Sudan and Czechoslovakia import, with difficulty, black steel from Eastern Germany, and they with Japan, produce the same grade enamelware as Hongkong. This grade caters to the increasing demand for highly coloured goods by the Middle East, and Far Eastern countries. South Africa is one of the biggest buyers, and this is where practically all our exports now go. Indonesia used to be the largest market, but that is Japan's latest "match". Very little now goes to Singapore and Siam. The local market is negligible. Swedish enamelware is of the highest grade, and therefore unsuitable for these markets. As is that of Britain and America, which concentrate on high grade plain enamelware. Up till now, it would have been unprofitable for Hong-

kong to go in for this sort of work, but with the market position as it is, the New China are planning some experiments in this line if and when the raw material become easily available again.

Six of the 20 million dollars worth of goods exported last year came from the New China enamelworks, but unless something happens rapidly, this year's figures will be only a fraction of the 1950 total. Like spinlades in a cotton mill, furnaces in enamel works determine the size of the factory, and the New China have only six of their twelve furnaces in operation. Although this factory's equipment is the most up to date in Hongkong, being a mixture of British, American and Shanghai wartime or pre-war machinery, mechanical progress has been so fast since 1945 that Hongkong is really far behind. For instance, the largest furnace in the factory is served by two American mechanical fork charges for feeding the ware—trays, bowls etc.—into the furnace. They are the only ones in the colony, yet this piece of machinery is already obsolete in the States. But in ordinary times costs in running are more or less parallel with those in America, for here labour is cheaper.

## Largest Furnace

The 60 to 70 tonne furnace in the New China is the Colony's largest, and handles ware like bathtubs and wash basins. Other furnaces are manually charged, but they are all oil burning. Furnaces are tricky things, and most factories have one or two continually under repair. American reflectors and firebrick from Britain are used in the New China, and the "silicon carbide" lining in the combustion chamber lasts from 18 months to two years before it requires repairing. America is searching for a still better lining material.

All the stages which finally produce the gaily coloured enamel bowls, trays, ashtrays and another 40 different articles, start in a black looking workshop where machinery for making the dyes and moulds is actually manufactured out of scrap and Hongkong iron, where formerly Australian cast iron was used.

Dices of various shapes and sizes are punched from the precious black sheet by a punching press, and a heavy drawing press casts them into shape. "Spinning" subjects the object to a smoothing process, and then the "beading" turns under the outside rough edge, making the rim. The result is termed a "blank", and is sent off to be enamelled. Before the first coat goes on, however, the blank which may have been sitting piled up outside in the rain, has to be fired, which also removes any oil left from the beading process, and then "pickled" or washed in an acid solution which cleans off the rust and leaves the blank

with dull glow. Then they are washed again in some neutraliser, and "dipped". Dipping consists of a base and two top enamel coats. Blanks, heated by the waste from the furnace, dry off the articles, after which they are rolled down a slide wet with paint, which colours the rim. From here batches of articles go into the deep red heat of the furnace for three or four minutes. Now the enamelware is glossy, and if it is to be coloured, goes to another section where compressed air through rubber tubing in 32 spray booths forces out the coloured enamel which is squirted through stencils of different patterns on to the article. Stencils, from lovely old Chinese pictures, are made in the factory. Another baking finishes the process.

## Pulverising

Enamel itself has a basis of pulverised chemicals, glass sand, clay, mineral colours and linseed oil. Some of the Colony's most modern machinery, including raw material batch mixers, enamel smelters, and ball mills lined with porcelain grinding balls produce the fine enamel used in the New China. First, the glass goes through a pulverising cylinder, where large pebbles do their worst, and the lining to this container has to be changed every eight months.

Powdered materials are thoroughly mixed in two raw material "batch mixers", and three enamel smelters carry out the firing process where glass, sand and chemicals are melted into a molten mass which is poured into cold water for breaking up. Twelve ball mills carry on the work, and finally the enamel is put in stokers for "aging", like new wine.

One and a half million dollars has been sunk into the New China factory and 300 people, of whom half are from Shanghai, are employed in the works. They belong to no workers' union.

I-Feng workers, however, are members of an enamelware union.

In 1940 the whole staff for their large new factory came from Shanghai, but the 300 employees are now mostly Cantonese. Closing down so many furnaces has meant getting rid of some workers and this has created some difficulties.

Even all this it can be understood that the general outlook for the enamelware industry is hardly optimistic. Markets once lost are difficult to regain, and even if vital materials become plentiful once again this market problem will still have to be faced and dealt with.

The essential conditions are black steel in quantity; reduced production costs; higher quality of finished articles.



Above is the largest furnace in the Colony's enamelling industry, going at full blast.—Picture by Staff Photographer.

## Factory Has To Close Down

The China Mail learns that the Pacific Enamelling Factory in Kowloon is closing down owing to production difficulties and loss of markets. It is reported that 180 workers are affected. The Shanghai workers, according to the report, are to receive two and a half months' pay and passage back to Shanghai.

## Unlicensed Sampan

A fine of \$120 was imposed on Chow Fook, 27, by Mr. W. Sprague at the Marine Court this morning for operating four sampans for hire at the Luchikok Beach without a licence.

Sub-Inspector Kong Sai-tun stated that the sampans were seized on July 27 and defendant was arrested yesterday when he went to the Police station to claim them.

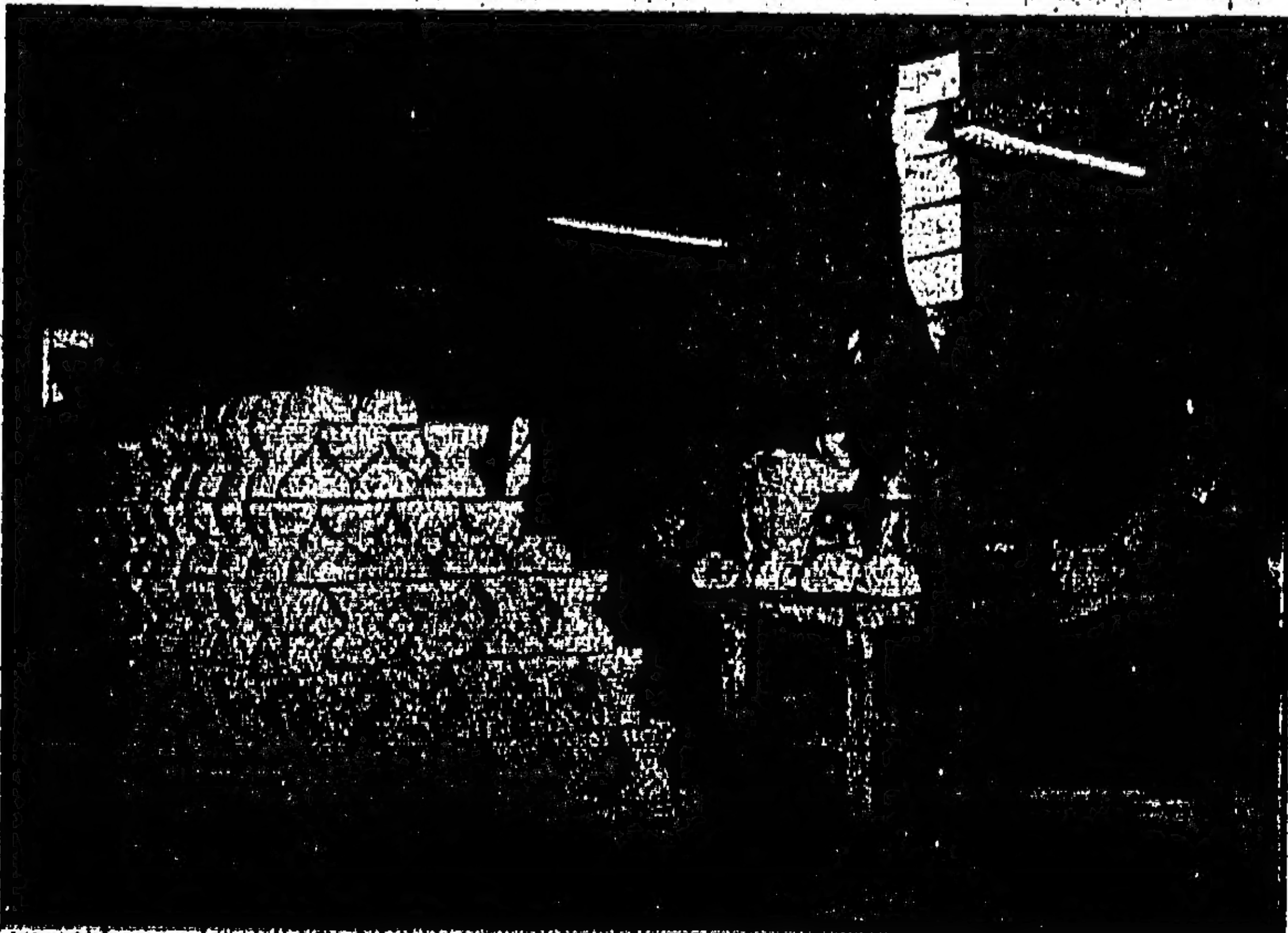
In reply to the defendant's wish for permission to apply for a licence, Mr. Sprague said that the number of licences issued to sampans at Luchikok Beach was limited. He added that it would not be fair to take the business away from those who already had licences. He fined defendant \$30 for each sampan.

Chau Ka-lung, 23, who committed the same offence at the same place, was fined \$80 for operating two boats.

## Denies His Police Record

Fok Man, 30, master of passenger junk A155V, who pleaded guilty to two charges of conveying prostitutes in the harbour and of carrying excess passengers, but who denied that he had had two previous convictions for similar offences, was "remanded 24 hours by Mr. W. Sprague at the Marine Court this morning for the Police to produce evidence to prove his previous convictions.

Defendant was arrested last night while he was taking 12 young women to the ss Grenoble at buoy A10.



This picture shows workman decorating enamelware in one of the Hongkong's factories.—Photo by Staff Photographer.

## Man And Young Wife In Dock

## Face Serious Charge

A man and his young wife stood in the dock of the Criminal Sessions this morning before the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Hovell, accused of the possession of a revolver and four rounds of ammunition. They were Law Kin and Lau Kam-yung and with them was also charged another man, Law Chung.

The jury comprised six men and a woman. Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, prosecuted, assisted by Det-Sub-Inspector Chan Wai-man.

Counsel said that the gun and ammunition were found in a rattan basket which contained clothing in an unnumbered hut in Valley Road, Hungnam district on the night of May 3 this year. It was the Crown's case that Law Chung had an interest in the weapon and had left it with the couple.

Law Chung was taken into custody in Hungnam and Law Kin at the Kowloon Godowns. When the hut was searched the woman was there and stated that the rattan basket belonged to her. It had a lock which was not fastened.

Insp. G. J. Perkins, Police Armourer, testified that the gun was a .38 Smith and Wesson type. All the working parts were worn and in his opinion it could not be fired. It appeared to have been buried for a long time and recently cleaned. Four of the chambers were loaded.

## HIS THIRD OFFENCE

Having had two previous convictions of a similar nature, Henry Crestejo, 21-year-old Portuguese of 180 Gloucester Road, top floor, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning for stealing a gold wrist watch worth \$50.

The defendant pleaded guilty to this charge, but denied stealing a Parker fountain pen and pencil set valued at \$40 on February 10 from Kwok Mo-tak at Rediffusion's canteen, and was discharged on this count when the Prosecution offered no evidence.

On the evening of July 17, Cheung Bie, a woman residing in a cubicle at 17 Sampan Street, first floor, reported to the Police that her wrist watch had been stolen while she was asleep. Acting on information, the Police arrested Crestejo the next day at Blake Pier. He admitted having pawned the watch for \$45. It was recovered.

In Court, the defendant said he was willing to refund the money to redeem the watch.

## ARMS SUPPLY SUSPENDED

Montreal, July 31. Canada served notice on her Atlantic Pact allies today that she was suspending major arms shipments to Europe until the Anglo-American rift over a common rifle was settled.

The Defence Minister, Mr. Brooke Claxton, in a statement on the rift, made these points in formally turning over equipment for a division to Italy.

1.—Canada, in switching from British to Italian States type rifles, now had enough American arms for a division but had stopped taking the 300 Garand rifle from the Americans.

2.—The Government might decide to keep the 303 British-type rifle for the time being or adopt some other rifle and send the Garands to Europe.—Reuters.

Japanese concert fans on Tuesday broke all box-office records by buying up 13,000 tickets for Yehudi Menuhin's recital four hours after the opening of advance sales.

The world-famous violinist will appear in five recitals at Tokyo's City Hall during the second half of September. Menuhin has never appeared in Japan yet. His popularity among Japanese music lovers has been due solely to his phonograph records. He will be the first international concert celebrity to appear in Japan since the last world war.—Reuters.



## Living Language

Why we say Scavenger.

Barrow boys in medieval times had to pay a toll. It was called scavenger, or shovage, and was based on the value of the goods displayed.

The customs officer in charge of the street traders was called a scavenger, but as time passed and the toll was lifted he became more of a street orderly whose job was to keep the streets clear. With the coming of the police the scavenger's job degenerated into one of cleaning the streets of refuse, and so it is today.

## Wait For Call-Up

Employees of business houses who have registered but have not yet have their photographs taken must not apply for new registration forms, the Registration Department said this morning.

According to the report, the final warning issued by the Department, calling on the Public to register, does not apply to this category.

For some reason or other, many people who have registered failed to turn up to have their photos taken when called upon to do so at some specified dates. This group must now wait to be called up again, the representative said.

Altogether over 30,000 residents of Hongkong have already taken advantage of the five-day offer to obtain last-minute registration cards.

Both the Kwong Wah Hospital and the Hennessy Road centres will be in operation until Friday evening.

## INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

12 points in all were scored—41 points in each game. The results of the six matches can only have been:

(1) 18-5 1 10-5 2 10-5 3 10-5 4 10-5 5 10-5 6 10-5 7 10-5 8 10-5 9 10-5 10 10-5 11 10-5 12 10-5

So B were the winners in (1) and (2) and (3) and (4) and (5) and (6) and (7) and (8) and (9) and (10) and (11) and (12) and (13) and (14) and (15) and (16) and (17) and (18) and (19) and (20) and (21) and (22) and (23) and (24) and (25) and (26) and (27) and (28) and (29) and (30) and (31) and (32) and (33) and (34) and (35) and (36) and (37) and (38) and (39) and (40) and (41) and (42) and (43) and (44) and (45) and (46) and (47) and (48) and (49) and (50) and (51) and (52) and (53) and (54) and (55) and (56) and (57) and (58) and (59) and (60) and (61) and (62) and (63) and (64) and (65) and (66) and (67) and (68) and (69) and (70) and (71) and (72) and (73) and (74) and (75) and (76) and (77) and (78) and (79) and (80) and (81) and (82) and (83) and (84) and (85) and (86) and (87) and (88) and (89) and (90) and (91) and (92) and (93) and (94) and (95) and (96) and (97) and (98) and (99) and (100) and (101) and (102) and (103) and (104) and (105) and (106) and (107) and (108) and 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